

SECRET

OCT 1960

State Dept. review completed

1 October 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

### I. Military Situation

#### Highlights

There was a general lull along the front. Action was limited to patrolling except in the east-central sector where both sides made local attacks.

#### Army

Little action took place in the US I Corps zone except on the extreme right flank where elements of the US 3rd Division repulsed a company sized attack.

In the US IX Corps zone the only action beyond patrolling was on the right flank of the zone where ROK 6th Division elements contained an attack by an enemy company.

In the US X Corps zone the ROK 8th Division continued its limited advance. Both ROK 8th and US 2nd Division units repulsed small probing attacks.

The ROK I Corps zone remained quiet.

The enemy order of battle remains unchanged.

#### Navy

As Task Force 77 replenished there were no air sorties off the east coast. Surface craft successfully conducted interdictory missions.

In the west, carrier aircraft flew 56 sorties. Surface units patrolled and fired on shore targets.

On 30 September two small vessels identified as destroyers fired on UN naval patrol aircraft in the vicinity of Tsingtao on the North China coast. No damage was reported.

#### Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 657 sorties including 387 combat. Medium bombers flew 18 missions including an eight-plane attack on Yongyu airfield.

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No. [redacted] 23 JUN 1978

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UN Sabres totalling 27 engaged 40 MIG-15's 25 miles north of Sinanju. One MIG was destroyed and three damaged with no damage to UN aircraft.

II. General Situation

Kaesong Truce Talks

A 29 September Chinese Communist broadcast accuses the UN of "wrecking Kaesong negotiations" by continuing to pursue aggressive warfare in Korea. The Chinese Communists claim to have discovered a UN plan for amphibious operations against the east and west coasts designed to "drive the Korean and Chinese forces back to the Yalu River."

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OCT 1961

2 October 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

### I. Military Situation

#### Highlights

Action was generally limited to patrolling, with heavier local fighting occurring in the west-central and east-central sectors.

#### Army

In the US I Corps zone the main action was again on the right flank, where one regiment of the US 3rd Division attempted to resume its limited advance against heavy resistance but was obliged to shift to the defensive. Other corps units continued to patrol.

There was little action in the US IX Corps zone where one small enemy probing attack was repulsed by the ROK 2nd Division.

Action in the US X Corps zone was heavier. ROK 8th Division units gained ground, lost it, and regained it. ROK 5th Division units advanced to seize a locally important hill. The US 1st Marine Division repulsed a small probing attack.

With the exception of a small and unsuccessful enemy probing attack against the ROK Capital Division, there was little action in the ROK I Corps zone.

#### Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 230. In offensive air operations along the east coast in the vicinity of Songjin, Hamhung and Wonsan, bridges, buildings, factories, locomotives, railroad cars and a gun position were destroyed, while along the west coast similar targets were attacked. Surface vessels fired on rail-highway junction and a mine depot near Songjin, fired on extensive troop areas at Wonsan, and bombarded 10 troop concentrations on the mainland in the vicinity of Yukto Island along the west coast.

#### Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1,065 effective sorties of which 653 were combat. The US I and X Corps shared almost equally in a large majority

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of the 76 close support missions. Medium bombers flew 20 effective sorties, six of these in the Chinnampo dock area, and two others at the Maengjung-dong marshalling yards. A preliminary report from Fifth Air Force states that 72 F-84's and F-80's were attacked by about 45 MIG's in the Sinanju area and forced to jettison their bombs. Then 32 F-86's attacked these MIG's and destroyed two of them. No UN aircraft was damaged or lost.

Of a total of 3405 vehicles sighted, 1773 were moving south. UN aircraft attacked a total of 1928 of these vehicles, destroying 299 and damaging 348.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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OCT 1962

3 October 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action increased along the front as advancing UN units in the western sector met medium to heavy resistance. An enemy counterattack on the east-central front caused a slight UN withdrawal.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, ROK 1st and Commonwealth 1st Divisions reported patrol clashes. Both the US 1st Cavalry and the US 3rd Divisions made limited advances against medium to heavy resistance. Two small enemy probing attacks were repulsed.

The US 25th and the US 7th Divisions of the US IX Corps repulsed small probing attacks. ROK 6th Division elements were attacked by an estimated reinforced battalion.

In the US X Corps zone, the US 2nd Division reported repulsing a small probing attack, but elements of the ROK 5th Division were forced to withdraw slightly. A UN counterattack made no gains.

There was little action in the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 236. In offensive air operations along both coasts various enemy installations were hit, including six troop concentrations where at least 52 casualties were inflicted. Blockade ships bombarded rail-highway junctions, a railroad area, maralling yards, bridges, and tunnels near Chongjin and Songjin. Gun positions, caves, buildings, and villages were struck at Hungnam and Wonsan. Hits were also scored on a North Korean food dump west of Chinnampo.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1,049 effective sorties of which 682 were combat. The close support missions, totalling approximately 80, were equally divided between the US I and X Corps. Twenty-two effective medium bomber sorties were flown against a variety of targets which in-

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cluded the Yangdok marshalling yards, Kyomipo supply center and Sinmak and Sariwon airfields. Enemy losses claimed by Far East Command included six MIG-15's destroyed, one probably destroyed, and one damaged, but no details of air battles are available.

II. General Situation

Kaesong Truce Talks

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[redacted] alleges that the cease-fire talks should be resumed because a "further delay" on the part of the Communists would "intolerably provoke" the UN into an all-out offensive.

Political

A 2 October North Korean broadcast resumes the line that the "American interventionists" are using Japanese troops in Korea. The broadcast claims that a number of Japanese have been captured in Korea, one as late as 4 September.

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OCT 1962

4 October 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action was intensified in the west; advancing UN units met heavy resistance, but gains were registered all along the sector. Company strength probing attacks were repulsed in the west-central sector. Elsewhere, activity was limited to small-scale patrol contacts.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, troops of all four UN divisions continued to advance. The ROK 1st Division met only light opposition. The 1st Commonwealth Division repulsed one counterattack and forced small enemy units to withdraw. The US 1st Cavalry Division repulsed light enemy counterattacks of company and two company strength but managed to advance and consolidate new positions. Advancing elements of the US 3rd Division contained four counterattacks, but withdrew slightly; other elements established new positions.

The US 25th Division of the US IX Corps dispersed various enemy groups, and repulsed a platoon strength counterattack. Enemy probing attacks were also repulsed by the ROK 2nd and US 7th Divisions.

The US X Corps zone was relatively quiet; the US 2nd Division dispersed an enemy company, and the ROK 5th Division continued to battle for possession of a hill top. Contact was later broken by the latter division.

The ROK I Corps zone remained quiet.

The enemy order of battle along the front and in the immediate rear area remained unchanged.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 127 sorties. In offensive air operations along the east coast, targets from Songjin to Wonsan were successfully attacked, but three Corsairs were lost to antiaircraft fire. Surface craft scored hits on shore batteries at Hungnam and Wonsam.

Along the west coast, aircraft and surface vessels attacked various coastal targets.

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Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1,006 sorties including 633 combat. Medium bombers flew 13 sorties, including attacks on railroad installations at Hamhung and Sinanju; results varied from poor to good.

A total of 3,938 vehicles was sighted, 1,750 of which were moving south. UN air attacks destroyed 217 and damaged 403.

II. General Situation

Kaesong Truce Talks

The Communist leaders have rejected the latest UN offer to resume negotiations at a new location. A counter offer to resume negotiations at Kaesong, however, is repeated. The first meeting scheduled would deal with setting up "appropriate machinery" for assuring the future neutrality of the Kaesong zone.

Political

Most influential newspapers in South Korea and the ROK Government Office of Public Information have chosen to interpret General Bradley's visit to the Far East as forerunning a "more positive course" of action in the Korean war. The concensus of the press is that the UN is now determined to conclude the Korean affair by military means.

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OCI 1964

5 October 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action was heaviest in the west, where advancing UN forces met considerable resistance and were counter-attacked several times by battalion sized groups. Action increased slightly on the east coast, where enemy attacks were repulsed. Along the central front there were several enemy probing attacks.

Army

Three UN divisions in the US I Corps zone continued their advance, meeting considerable resistance which included several counterattacks by groups in strength of up to a reinforced battalion. These UN divisions made limited gains, although an enemy counterattack forced a local withdrawal in the US 3rd Division sector. The enemy order of battle remains unchanged, with the 65th and 47th and elements of the 42nd and 64th Chinese Communist Armies on the corps front.

US IX Corps units repulsed several small counterattacks, mostly by platoon sized groups. In addition there was considerable patrol action. The 26th and 67th Chinese Armies still face the IX Corps units.

Action in the US X Corps zone was limited to patrol clashes and long-range small arms fire duels. Six North Korean divisions face the X Corps.

Action in the east was heavier than usual as ROK I Corps units repulsed several company sized attacks. Two North Korean divisions are on the corps front.

The overall enemy strength estimates are as follows:

Enemy troops in Korea	- Chinese Communists	409,000
	- North Koreans	252,000
	Total	<u>661,000</u>
	(down 23,000 since last week owing to casualties)	

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Enemy troops in the combat zone	256,000
Enemy troops in Korea and Manchuria	1,289,000

Navy

Carrier aircraft flew 197 sorties. Along the east coast, aircraft and surface vessels attacked coastal targets from Songjin to Wonsan.

In the west, troop concentrations and other targets near Haeju were attacked.

An unidentified destroyer escort was sighted off the North China coast near Tsingtao.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 992 sorties, including 637 combat. A total of 24 medium bombers attacked railroad targets at Hwangju and Hamhung. In an engagement over Sinanju, 34 Sabres engaged 30 MIG-15's; one MIG pilot bailed out.

II. General Situation

Economic

The North Korean radio announced a 500 million won lottery to raise funds for the purchase of "airplanes, tanks and warships" to exterminate the American armed interventionists." All citizens are called upon to purchase "defense lottery tickets." (This money-raising scheme probably serves the multiple purpose of raising morale, withdrawing currency from circulation and providing the Communist regime with much-needed funds).

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OCT 1965

6 October 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces consolidated their positions, patrolled extensively and carried out a few drives with limited objectives. On the western front action continued moderate with attacking elements engaging and repulsing the enemy in several locations.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, elements of the 1st Commonwealth Division, advancing against opposition from two enemy companies, received a counter-attack and withdrew about one mile. The US 1st Cavalry Division repulsed six enemy probing attacks, the largest in battalion strength. The US 3rd Division adjusted positions.

In the US IX Corps zone, all units were adjusting positions. The US 25th Division repulsed two night probing attacks from enemy troops of undetermined strength.

In the US X Corps zone, the ROK 8th Division repulsed two probing attacks. US 2nd Division elements attacked toward a limited objective against moderate resistance, succeeded in their mission, and consolidated the new positions. Other elements of this division recaptured Hill 931 (Heartbreak Ridge) and continued the attack northward. Other units of this corps patrolled and adjusted positions.

In the ROK I Corps zone the ROK Capital Division reconnaissance troops patrolled as far as the city of Kosong, then withdrew. The only opposition seen was an enemy platoon encountered south of the town on the way back.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 224, including four close support missions flown for the US 1st Marine Division. (Owing to transmission difficulties, no other information is available on naval activity.) 6

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Air

Land based UN aircraft flew 1,168 effective sorties of which 614 were combat. The US I and X Corps units were the chief recipients of the 61 close support sorties. Medium bombers flew 23 effective sorties, bombing the Pyongyang railroad bridge, a highway bridge at Ichon, Chin-nampo marshalling yards and military targets at Hamhung and Chigyong. The following air engagements were reported: (1) approximately 60 MIG-15's were observed southeast of Sinanju, 33 of which were engaged by 28 F-84's; one of each was damaged; (2) 34 F-86's engaged about 30 MIG's north of Sinanju and destroyed one MIG; (3) 34 F-86's engaged 50 MIG's in this same area and damaged one MIG; (4) 32 F-86's were attacked by 100 MIG's in a pincer movement with 50 coming from Pyongyang and the other 50 from the area northwest of the North Korean capital. One MIG was probably destroyed and two damaged while two F-86's were lost.

II. General Situation

Political

A 30 September Pusan radio broadcast deplores the poor result of the latest provincial draft call. The bad response is credited to "unsatisfactory preparations" on the part of the military authorities concerned and to a "lack of understanding" and a poor "sense of duty" on the part of the conscriptees.

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OCI 1966

8 October 1951

## D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Limited UN attacks in the western and eastern sectors met heavy resistance from well-entrenched enemy forces. Elsewhere action was limited to patrol clashes.

Army

UN forces in the US I Corps zone continued their limited advance against stiff resistance. The British 1st Commonwealth and US 1st Cavalry Divisions repulsed enemy counterattacks in several sharp engagements.

In the US IX Corps zone, US 24th Division units repulsed two small counterattacks. Other action in the zone was limited to patrol clashes.

Units of the US X Corps continued to attack and were heavily engaged by well-entrenched enemy troops. The ROK 8th Division reported no gains. In one local clash US 2nd Division elements were forced to withdraw. The ROK 5th Division also reported heavy fighting.

There was little action in the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 201 sorties. Along the east coast communications targets were successfully attacked by aircraft and surface vessels. A US escort vessel was damaged by a mine near Hungnam.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1,005 sorties including 641 combat. Of 18 medium bomber sorties flown, 11 were in an attack against Pyongyang airfield with fair results.

## II. General Situation

Kaesong Truce Talks

After inveighing against UN insincerity and ulterior motives in

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seeking to change the conference site, the Communist leaders in a 7 October broadcast made a counter proposal which would extend the neutral zone from Kaesong to the UN "Peace Camp" at Munsan and make the village of Panmunjom the conference site. According to US press sources, General Ridgway has accepted the new Communist-designated conference site but has demurred at enlargement of the neutral zone.

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OCT 1967

9 October 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Advancing UN forces in the west-central and east-central sectors continued to encounter stiff resistance from well-entrenched enemy troops employing mortar and artillery fire. Several probing attacks were repulsed.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the 1st Commonwealth Division repulsed an attack by an estimated battalion-strength unit. Elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division and the attached Greek Battalion advanced against determined resistance, while other elements contained an enemy attack and maintained previous positions. Outpost troops of the US 3rd Division repulsed a probing attack and other elements of this division repulsed a company-strength thrust.

In the US IX Corps zone, the four divisions now on the line (US 25th and 24th, ROK 2nd and 6th) repulsed six probing attacks, patrolled and generally maintained positions.

In the US X Corps zone, troops of the ROK 8th Division continued to attack against an enemy battalion and, although they made no gains, they did not break contact. The US 2nd Division attacked with limited objectives and repulsed several counterattacks. The ROK 5th Division continued to attack and secured its objectives, but was forced to withdraw under heavy enemy artillery fire.

ROK I Corps units patrolled with limited contacts.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled only 25, of which four were in close support of the US 1st Marine Division. Task Force 77 was replenishing and the only offensive air operations in the east were night heckler missions. There were no air operations along the west coast. Surface vessels bombarded six rail-highway junctions near Chongjin; fired on two rail-highway crossings and hit two railroad bridges near Songjin; and fired on and hit industrial areas, as well as gun positions and ammunition dumps at Wonsan.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 975 effective sorties, of which 556 were combat. The 80 close-support missions were in the sectors of the US I and X Corps. Medium bombers flew 16 effective sorties. Among the targets were Songchon railroad by-pass, Hamhung railroad bridge, Hwangju marshalling yards, and the Pyongyang airfield.

II. General Situation

Propaganda

On 7 October Radio Pyongyang broadcast in Korean the "deep impression" made "on all the Korean people by Generalissimo Stalin's reply to questions from a Pravda reporter concerning atomic weapons." The comments of a farmer, a factory worker and a woman member of the Pyongyang Peace Committee were quoted. All three interpreted Stalin's statement as a "decisive blow to the warmongers who have been madly engaged in provoking a new war with their atomic bombs," and as boundlessly boosting "the Korean people's fighting spirit and confidence in ultimate victory."

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OCT 1968

10 October 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces in the east-central sector encountered stubborn resistance as they advanced against well-entrenched enemy units. In the west there were several brief fire-fights as both sides probed.

Army

Action in the US I Corps zone consisted of probing attacks by both sides. UN probing attacks were met by enemy groups of up to battalion size.

In the US IX Corps action was limited to patrol clashes as UN tank-infantry teams conducted reconnaissance missions in force.

The US X Corps continued its limited advance with the ROK 8th, US 2nd and ROK 6th Divisions meeting stubborn resistance. There were numerous small enemy counterattacks and in one instance UN troops were forced to withdraw.

The ROK I Corps reported no change.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 225, including six in close support of the US 1st Marine Division. In offensive air operations three bridges, 32 railroad cars and other military targets were destroyed. Surface vessels bombarded five rail and highway areas, two railroad bridges, a truck depot, four gun batteries and troop positions.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 828 effective sorties, of which 523 were combat. The US I and X Corps benefitted from the 74 close support missions. The 21 effective medium bomber sorties were flown against a variety of targets including Sinanju railroad bridge, Sariwon airfield, Sinanju airfield and the Hamhung maralling yards.

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II. General Situation

Kaesong Truce Talks

In a 9 October Peiping broadcast the Communist leaders offered to reserve discussion of extension of the neutral zone until the first meeting of the resumed conference.

Political

A 6 October Pusan broadcast warned North Korean refugees in South Korea not to be confused or mislead by the "so-called voluntary surrender week" allegedly instituted by the Communists. (This is the first report of a Communist effort to win the refugee population back to the North.)

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OCT 1969

11 October 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN ground forces continued to advance in the east-central sector against moderate to heavy resistance from well-entrenched forces up to battalion strength. Elsewhere action was limited to small patrol clashes as units adjusted positions.

Army

The principal action in the US I and IX Corps zones was a small advance by one element of the US 1st Cavalry Division. Otherwise units adjusted positions and patrolled, with fewer contacts than have been evident in the past several weeks.

In the US X Corps zone, the ROK 8th Division continued its attack against an enemy battalion and reached its current objective. The US 2nd Division repulsed a battalion-sized attack. The entire division was on the attack, with some elements reaching the objective immediately while others, forced to withdraw temporarily in the face of an enemy counter-attack, secured their objective later. Other units of this Corps maintained positions and patrolled.

The ROK I Corps units also maintained positions and patrolled.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 257 missions. In operations on the east coast, naval planes struck at coastal targets. Surface craft successfully shelled targets from Chongjin to Wonsan.

There was little action along the west coast, with air and surface craft engaging in some small-scale missions.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 832 sorties including 430 combat. Medium bombers flew 22 sorties; nine bombers attacked the two airfields at Pyongyang with unreported results.

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In an encounter between 30 Sabres and 40 MIG-15's, one MIG was probably destroyed and three damaged.

II. General Situation

Political

In South Korea, the opposition political party -- the Democratic Nationalists -- continued to castigate the government's failure to prosecute persons involved in last summer's scandals (the Kochang Massacre and the National Defense Corps funds misappropriation).

Democratic Nationalists pressure, although primarily political in nature, has succeeded in forcing the Rhee regime into some greatly needed reforms.

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OCI 1970

12 October 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

The most significant action was again in the west-central and east-central sectors, where advancing UN units encountered moderate to heavy resistance from well-entrenched enemy units. Elsewhere light contacts were made and small probing attacks were repulsed.

Army

In the US I Corps zone nearly all elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division continued the attack. Enemy companies furnished strong opposition and several friendly units withdrew and consolidated new positions after engaging the enemy. The US 3rd Division and the attached Belgian Battalion repulsed attacks by small enemy groups.

In the US IX Corps zone, patrols engaged small numbers of enemy troops and the four UN divisions adjusted positions.

In the US X Corps zone, the entire ROK 8th Division moved to the attack and advanced against heavy resistance from two enemy battalions and eight companies. Elements of the US 2nd Division engaged an enemy battalion and repulsed a small probing attack, while other elements advanced against determined resistance and secured a new area successfully wrested from enemy possession.

Combined enemy ground strength is now estimated at 664,000, an increase of 3,000 over the previous week. Of these 664,000 it is estimated that 253,000 are in the combat zone and 374,000 in the rear areas, while the remaining 37,000 are North Korean trainees and guerrillas.

(Owing to transmission difficulties, no other information on Army, Navy or Air is available).

## II. General Situation

Political

The ROK Government announced that local elections -- delayed for over a year -- will be held early in December for the selection of county, town and city officials throughout Korea south of the Han River. In addition, by-elections for the seats of eight deceased ROK National Assembly members will be held. The seats of 27 assemblymen kidnapped by the Communists will remain vacant.

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13 October 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Advancing UN forces in the east-central sector encountered stiff resistance from a well-entrenched enemy employing heavy mortar fire. In the western sector, several small enemy attacks were repulsed.

Army

In the US I Corps zone the 1st Commonwealth and the US 1st Cavalry Divisions repulsed several attacks by groups of up to battalion size. In one instance a 1st Cavalry unit's position was overrun but the enemy withdrew. During this engagement the enemy jammed UN radio channels.

In the US IX Corps zone, the ROK 2nd, US 24th and ROK 6th Divisions continued to probe enemy positions against varying resistance.

The ROK 8th Division of the US X Corps was engaged in bitter fighting during its attack, with ground changing hands several times. The US 2nd and ROK 5th Divisions also met heavy resistance in the area of "Heartbreak Ridge" in the east-central sector.

In the ROK I Corps zone, UN units made limited advances.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 84 sorties. Air action in the east was limited as Task Force 77 replenished. Surface craft continued interdictory missions along the coast.

In the west air and naval units successfully attacked coastal targets and continued patrolling.

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Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 910 sorties, including 563 combat. Four medium bombers attacked marshalling yards with unreported results.

Near Sinanju, 31 Sabres encountered 80 MIG-15's. One MIG was destroyed and six MIG's and one Sabre were damaged.

II. General Situation

Political

A 9 October North Korean broadcast provides a significant insight into political conditions in North Korea. The broadcast states that the "circumstances of war" have forced local governmental organs to replace many of their workers with untrained personnel. While praising the "high morale" and "seasoned ideology" of these new workers, the broadcast deplores their failure in many instances to develop "executive ability."

The brief occupation of North Korea by UN forces was a shattering blow to the previously tight, efficient North Korean governmental organization. There is continuing evidence indicating that the North Korean regime is still experiencing considerable difficulties in re-exerting its former controls.

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OCT 1972

15 October 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

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Highlights

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UN forces along the central front continued to advance against light to heavy resistance from well dug-in enemy units. Several probing attacks were repulsed in the western sector.

Army

The US I Corps zone was relatively quiet as all units adjusted positions and patrolled against enemy groups of squad to company strength with no important engagements.

In the US IX Corps zone the ROK 2nd Division attacked against relatively little opposition. The US 24th Division also took the offensive; some elements reached their objective without contact, while others were forced to disperse enemy groups of undetermined strength.

In the US X Corps zone the ROK 5th and 8th Divisions and the US 2nd Division with its attached elements all adjusted their positions forward against moderate resistance. There were no important pitched battles.

There were only minor small unit contacts in the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

Owing to poor weather conditions, only 79 sorties were flown. Although air operations in the east were limited, surface craft continued their interdictory missions against shore batteries and other installations.

There was also only limited action along the west coast.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 407 sorties including 266 combat. Eleven medium bombers were despatched, eight on night missions, with unreported results.

Only 318 vehicles were sighted, with 108 moving south. UN aircraft destroyed 78.

II. General Situation

Kaesong Truce Talks

Ambassador Muccio reports an encouraging aspect in the previously adamant ROK stand against the cease-fire talks. The new ROK member of the UN delegation, General Lee Hyung-gun, recently stated to the press, with considerable moderation, that "our nation need not be pessimistic of the outcome of talks." He further assured the press that he would do "his best" in view of the national and military points of view.

Economic

Commenting on ROK plans to issue dollar-secured "currency stabilization" bonds, US economic advisors in Korea observe that "the next few months are crucial in determining whether inflation can be held in check".

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OCT 1973

16 October 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces in the west-central and east-central sectors continued to advance against lessened resistance. Although large gains were not made, enemy counterattacks were less frequent.

Army

In the US I Corps zone the US 1st Cavalry Division continued to advance against resistance from groups of undetermined size. Other corps units were not active.

In the US IX Corps zone, the Turkish Brigade repulsed a probing attack while the ROK 2nd, US 24th and ROK 6th Divisions continued to advance, registering minor gains.

No enemy order of battle changes have occurred in either the I or IX Corps zones.

Less enemy resistance was encountered in the US X Corps zone as the ROK 8th and US 2nd Divisions made limited advances. Two small enemy probing attacks were repulsed. US X Corps units now face four North Korean divisions and elements of one CCF army; previously there were six North Korean divisions on the corps front and no elements of a CCF army.

In the ROK I Corps zone there was little action; two platoon-sized attacks were repulsed.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 192. In offensive air operations along both coasts two bridges, seven boats, 17 railroad cars, a fuel tank and numerous buildings were destroyed. Blockade ships bombarded a railroad tunnel and junction near Songjin and Tanchon, railway installations at Hungnam and military communications facilities at Wonsan.

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Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 796 effective sorties including 544 combat. Ninety-six close support missions were flown along the front. Only nine effective sorties were flown by medium bombers attacking troop concentrations at night. Two encounters between F-86's and MIG's were reported by Far East Air Forces. One of these involved 32 F-86's and more than 50 MIG's, while the other involved unreported numbers of each. Three MIG's were destroyed but there was no damage to UN aircraft.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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17 October 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

73

I. Military Situation

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Highlights

No. [redacted]

P 3 JUN 1978

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UN forces continued to attack, making limited gains against a well-entrenched and determined enemy. Numerous small scale probing attacks were repulsed.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, attacking elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division encountered stiff resistance from a well-entrenched enemy regiment, and repulsed several counterattacks.

In the US IX Corps zone, the US 24th and ROK 6th Divisions continued to attack enemy groups estimated to be of battalion to regiment size. Light gains were made.

On the left flank of the US X Corps zone elements of the ROK 8th Division, while driving north, were forced to dig in short of their objective after engaging an enemy company in a day-long fight. The US 2nd Infantry and 1st Marine and ROK 5th Divisions repulsed small counter-attacks and patrolled.

In the ROK I Corps zone, elements of the ROK Capital Division captured the strategic peak Walbi-San, held by two enemy battalions, and then repulsed a battalion-strength counterattack. Elsewhere activity was limited to patrol engagements.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 278 sorties. On the east coast, air and surface craft continued to attack shore targets. Similar operations on a lesser scale were carried out on the west coast.

Air

Un land-based aircraft flew 1071 effective sorties, including 662 combat. Twenty-six medium bomber missions were flown against railroad targets and troop concentrations.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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OCT 1975

18 October 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The principal action again was in the US IX Corps sector where UN troops made small gains against bitter opposition.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, US 1st Cavalry Division elements fought several all-day engagements with groups of up to battalion strength, making only minor gains. In one sector, the enemy retired during the night.

The US 24th Division made the main effort in the US IX Corps zone. Resistance was bitter, but appreciable advances were made. One unit of the ROK 2nd Division was forced to withdraw but other enemy attacks in the US 2nd and ROK 6th Division zones were repulsed.

In the US X Corps zone, the ROK 8th Division resumed its advance. Other action in this sector was mainly limited to patrol clashes, although the enemy launched a small unsuccessful probing attack in the US 1st Marine Division sector.

An attack by an enemy battalion against the ROK 11th Division in the ROK I Corps sector caused a slight UN withdrawal. Other probing attacks in this sector were repulsed.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 23, and the Marine Air Wing flew 18 close support missions for the US 1st Marine Division. Task Force 77 was replenishing and only night heckler flights were scheduled along the east coast, while no air report was received from carriers off the west coast. Surface vessels bombarded rail and highway installations near Songjin, Chongjin and Tanchon, and troop positions along the west coast.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1,108 effective sorties including 674 combat. The 110 close support sorties were divided among the US I Corps (21), IX Corps (52) and X Corps (37). Nine effective missions were flown by medium bombers, mainly leaflet drops and surveillance although Kang-Dong airfield was bombed.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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OCI 1976

19 October 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action on the battlefield subsided somewhat. The enemy made two unsuccessful battalion-sized counterattacks in the Kumsong area, but elsewhere activity was limited to patrol clashes and mopping-up operations.

Army

Action in the US I Corps zone consisted of mopping up operations by UN forces. The enemy made one small unsuccessful probing attack in the 1st Commonwealth Division area. Patrolling was heavy.

In the west-central sector several divisions of the US IX Corps were in action. The US 25th Division destroyed many enemy bunkers in cleaning operations. The ROK 2nd and US 24th Divisions were engaged in several small local actions. The enemy launched two battalion-sized counterattacks against the ROK 6th Division in the Kumsong area; no ground was lost.

The ROK 8th Division on the left flank of the US X Corps continued its limited advance. Along the rest of the corps front, enemy attempts to infiltrate were repulsed.

On the eastern front, ROK I Corps units repulsed four enemy company-sized attacks. Estimates of enemy ground strength are as follows:

Combat zone	253,000
Rear areas	378,000
Guerrillas	<u>7,000</u>
638,000 (400,000 Chinese and 238,000 North Koreans)	

The above figures represent a decrease of 26,000 from last week, due to casualties.

Enemy forces in Korea and Manchuria total 1,266,000.

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Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 163 sorties. Nothing unusual was reported from either coast as aircraft and surface craft continued harassing interdictory missions.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1,050 missions including 652 combat. Medium bombers flew 19 sorties against various targets including Saamcham airfield, where results were excellent. Vehicle sightings totalled 786, with 236 moving south.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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SECRET

OCI 1977

20 October 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces continued to attack in the west-central sector, engaging several battalions and repulsing several counterattacks. Limited objective attacks and patrol clashes occurred in the other sectors.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, UN units generally patrolled with little or no direct enemy contact. The enemy, however, placed over 700 rounds of artillery and mortar fire in the corps zone.

UN units in the US IX Corps zone continued to attack. The US 24th and ROK 6th Divisions attacked several enemy groups of battalion strength, causing enemy withdrawals. Counterattacking enemy forces were repulsed. One regiment of the US 24th Division received 1200 rounds of enemy mortar and artillery fire.

Action was light in the US X Corps zone. Limited objective attacks were made by UN forces on the west flank, while other corps units patrolled.

No enemy activity was reported from the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

Naval aircraft flew 128 sorties. In offensive operations in the west, buildings, railroad cars, and various vehicles were attacked in the vicinities of Chinnampo, Munggumpo-ri, and Haeju. Aircraft from carriers off the east coast attacked bridges, gun positions, and other targets in the Kilchu, Chosin Reservoir, Yongwon, and Kowon areas.

Surface vessels off both coasts continued to bombard troop concentrations, supply centers, gun positions, and other targets.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 914 sorties, including 565 combat. Close support sorties totalled 105. Armed reconnaissance and night intruder aircraft flew 367 sorties, attacking targets in numerous areas. Medium bombers, flying 25 sorties, attacked the Pyongyang airfield, maralling yards at Chinnampo, Samdong-ni, and Hamhung, the Songchon railroad by-pass bridge, and other targets.

II. General Situation

Propaganda

The Communist line on the current ROK-Japan negotiations, which deal primarily with the nationality of Korean residents in Japan, is reported by the US Embassy in Moscow from a Peiping Tass despatch. The article claims that Ambassador Muccio is expediting a "pact of military alliance between Japan and Korea." In return for sending troops and military supplies to Korea, Japan is to receive raw materials, a part of the former Japanese-owned railroads and other enterprises in Korea, and the right to organize industrial enterprises in Korea. The Americans are credited with the intention of returning Korea to its former status as a Japanese colony.

Political

Reuters reports that at the opening session of the first conference to be held between diplomatic representatives of the Republic of Korea and Japan, the Korean Ambassador to the US who heads the Korean delegation stated his government is willing "to bury the hatchet and promote friendly cooperation with Japan."

This statement contrasts strangely with a recent and obviously government-approved demonstration in South Korea which formulated demands to be made against Japan that were tantamount to demanding extraterritoriality.

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OCT 1978

22 October 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

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I. Military Situation

No. [redacted]

23 JUN 1978

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Highlights

UN forces continued to advance in the Kumsong area, attacking enemy groups up to battalion size. Elsewhere activity was limited to patrolling.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, UN units maintained their positions and patrolled vigorously. One small probing attack was repulsed by the US 1st Cavalry Division.

In the Kumsong area, the US 24th and ROK 6th Divisions of the US IX Corps drove the enemy back while advancing to within two miles of the town. A small enemy attack in the ROK 2nd Division area was repulsed.

In the US X and ROK I Corps zones, UN troops repulsed several small local attacks and continued patrolling.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 212. Offensive air operations off both coasts destroyed a boat, several junks, warehouses, buildings, railroad cars, bridges and a locomotive. Surface vessels bombarded strategic communications targets along the east coast and troop positions in the Han estuary.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 645 effective sorties including 328 combat. Only 12 close support missions were flown, eight in the US I Corps zone and four in that of the US IX Corps. Medium bomber sorties totalled 19; targets included the Hamhung, Kyomipo, and Kunu-ri marshalling yards. There were encounters between 66 F-86's, eight F-80's and 110 MIG's in which two MIG's were damaged.

II. General Situation

Truce Talks

A 21 October Peiping broadcast again accused the UN of negotiating

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in bad faith in the cease-fire talks, and of "manufacturing incidents" to delay the resumption of the talks. Alluding to the recent Kirk-Vyshinsky exchange, the broadcast states that this was a "knockout blow" to US dilatory tactics.

Political

President Rhee in South Korea is urging passage of a constitutional amendment providing for popular election of the President. Ambassador Muccio observes that this amendment will "help assure Rhee's re-election or the election of a Rhee-picked candidate" in the May 1952 elections.

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23 October 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action along the entire front sharply diminished as UN forces either maintained or slightly adjusted their positions and patrolled with scattered enemy contacts. In the central sector patrols destroyed several buildings in the vicinity of Kumsong. Medium bombers were intercepted on a bombing mission in northwest Korea, with a loss of two friendly aircraft.

Army

US I Corps troops patrolled, encountering small enemy groups. Several small probing attacks were repulsed as units either maintained or adjusted their positions.

In the US IX Corps zone, a US 24th Division tank patrol advanced to the vicinity of Kumsong and destroyed six buildings, but received 125 rounds of enemy artillery fire. Regiments of this division advanced against light resistance to the east of Kumsong. Elsewhere corps units patrolled.

US X Corps units patrolled with very little opposition as the US 7th Division replaced the US 2nd Division on the line with one regiment of the latter division plus the Ethiopian and Netherlands Battalions attached. The rest of the 2nd Division and the French Battalion moved to the US IX Corps zone.

In the ROK I Corps zone units patrolled and repulsed two night probing attacks.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 172, including eight in close support of the US 1st Marine Division. East coast carrier-based planes struck in the areas of Songjin, Hungnam, Yangdok and Wonsan, destroying buildings, gun positions, railroad cars, and bridges. There were no air operations in the west because of replenishing activities.

Rail-highway areas and equipment and marshalling yards provided

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the chief targets for east coast surface vessels, while in the west 14  
troop and gun positions in the Han estuary were bombarded.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 984 effective sorties including 639 combat.  
The 89 close support missions were in the US I, IX, and X Corps zones. The  
Bomber Command flew 20 effective sorties; nine of these attacked the Taechon  
airfield. Other targets included marshalling yards at Chongjin and Kowon,  
and the barracks area at Kyomipo. In an attack against Namsi airfield US  
B-29's were intercepted by MIG-15's with a loss of one B-29 and one F-84.  
There was no report of any damage to MIG's.

II. General Situation

Truce Talks

Radio Peking announced on 22 October that the General Headquarters  
of the Chinese People's Volunteers has decided to appoint General Pien  
Chang-wu as chief delegate, replacing General Tung Hua. The broadcast  
added that the Korean People's Army is replacing General Chang Pyong-san,  
one of its three delegates, with General Kim Tae-sung.

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OCT 1980

24 October 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the Kumsong area, UN forces made limited attacks and returned to their former positions. In the east several small enemy probing attacks were repulsed. Elsewhere along the front UN and enemy forces patrolled vigorously.

Army

Action in the US I Corps zone was limited to patrol clashes.

The main action in the US IX Corps zone centered around Kumsong, where a US 24th Division tank patrol advanced one and one half miles along the road leading north out of the city and destroyed numerous enemy bunkers and supplies. The patrol later returned to its former position.

In the US X Corps zone, the ROK 8th and US 7th Divisions repulsed small enemy probing attacks.

ROK I Corps units also repulsed a small probing attack.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 80, including 16 in close support of the US 1st Marine Division. The only offensive air operations along the east coast were night heckler missions as Task Force 77 replenished. In the west, carrier aircraft searched for downed B-29 crews in the north Yellow Sea.

Blockade ships along the east coast fired on communications lines and facilities, and troop areas. One of the ships along the west coast rescued a downed B-29 airman.

Air

Effective air sorties totalled 816 of which 440 were combat. The 94 close support missions were divided among the US I Corps (20), US IX

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Corps (40) and US X Corps (34). Medium bombers flew 19 effective sorties, eight of them against the recently constructed Namsi airfield while the others were divided among the Kyomipo barracks area, the Paup, Kunu-ri and Hamhung marshalling yards and the Yong-ni airfield. Far East Air Force claimed two MIG-15's destroyed, one probably destroyed and eight damaged. A preliminary report indicated that B-29's were again intercepted by MIG's while on a mission to Sunchon railroad by-pass with a loss of one B-29 and two F-86's. Preliminary claims report one MIG destroyed, one probably destroyed, and one damaged.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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OCI 1981

25 October 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military SituationHighlights

UN forces continued their limited-objective attacks on the west-central front. Elsewhere patrols encountered scattered enemy groups of platoon to company strength and other units repulsed several small probing attacks.

Army

US I Corps patrols encountered scattered enemy groups of company strength or less and repulsed several light probes. One unit of the US 1st Cavalry Division advanced slightly, forcing an enemy platoon to withdraw, then received a counterattack by undetermined numbers of enemy troops and withdrew.

A tank patrol of the US 24th Division, in the US IX Corps zone, advanced to Kumsong again and destroyed 28 occupied bunkers, then returned to its unit. This division and the ROK 6th Division continued their limited-objective attacks against enemy units of company strength in the area below and to the east of Kumsong.

Activity in the US X Corps was generally limited to patrol clashes and to small enemy probes which were repulsed. A minor attack by an element of the ROK 8th Division successfully captured an area west of "Heartbreak Ridge" against an enemy platoon.

In the ROK I Corps zone only small patrol clashes were reported.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 211 sorties. Air and surface craft successfully carried out interdictory and harassing missions on both coasts.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 796 sorties including 419 combat. Medium bombers attacked Sunchon railroad bridge with excellent results, and the Hungnam barracks area with good results.

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In an encounter between 31 Sabres and over 50 MIG-15's, one MIG was damaged.

A total of 3332 vehicles was sighted with 2302 moving south.

II. General Situation

Political

In the Republic of Korea the Rhee-dominated political party — the Republican People's Political Association — recently lost its majority in the National Assembly when it was reduced to 86 seats.

Sociological

Shortage of food, clothing and shelter are reportedly acute in Seoul and the surrounding areas. While the food ration fills only 30 percent of the present minimum needs of this area, the 3.3 million population is being increased daily by an estimated 1500 refugees from other areas.

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26 October 1951

## D A I L Y K O R E A N B U L L E T I N

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action along the front varied, with UN troops on the western front repulsing a company strength attack while west-central sector units continued launching limited-objective attacks. Elsewhere minor patrol clashes were reported.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, all divisions maintained positions, patrolled and reported contacts with enemy groups up to company strength. The US 1st Cavalry Division patrol base repulsed a probing attack by an enemy company, which was preceded by an artillery preparation of an estimated 150 rounds. The ROK 9th Division also repulsed probing attacks.

In the US IX Corps zone, troops of the US 24th and ROK 6th Divisions in the area southeast of Kumsong continued their limited-objective attacks, with minor progress reported. Tank patrols of the US 25th Division fired on units of undetermined strength 2000 to 3000 yards to the front of their positions and patrolled.

For the fourth consecutive day action in the US X Corps zone was limited to patrol clashes and small enemy probing attacks, all of which were repulsed.

The ROK I Corps reported only scattered patrol contacts.

Combined enemy ground strength in North Korea is now estimated at 616,000 (a decrease of 22,000 because of casualties). Of these troops, 234,000 are in the combat zone and 345,000 in the rear areas.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 236, including 66 in close support of the US 1st Marine Division. Air and surface craft carried out bombing runs and bombardments of communications targets along both coasts.

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Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1061 sorties including 694 combat. Fifteen medium bombers were despatched against a variety of small targets including troop concentrations.

II. General Situation

Cease-fire Talks

According to news sources, the Communists have modified their previous rigid stand on the 38th Parallel (as a cease-fire line). The new Communist proposal would include UN withdrawal 15 miles or more from the present battle line in return for the Communist cession of the indefensible Ongjin peninsula northwest of Seoul.

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OCI 1983

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27 October 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The principal action again centered in the area just east of Kumsong where UN units continued limited objective attacks. In the western sector, troops of the US I Corps repulsed a battalion size assault while continuing to advance.

Army

The US 1st Cavalry Division was the most active unit in the US I Corps zone; the division drove back a battalion size counterattack some ten miles west of Chorwon and at the same time continued its advance.

In the US IX Corps zone, US 25th Division units repelled a company size attack. US 24th Division tank patrols were active in the Kumsong area. The ROK 6th Division continued its assault.

In the US X Corps zone several small enemy attacks were repulsed by ROK 8th Division troops. ROK I Corps units maintained positions and reported no change.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 258 sorties. Air and surface craft along both coasts successfully carried out interdictory and harassing missions against numerous coastal targets.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1,030 sorties including 651 combat. Medium bombers flew 11 sorties. Night attacks were made on marshalling yards as well as Namsi and Taechon airfields; results were not reported.

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A flight of eight B-29's escorted by 80 Sabres was attacked by 115 MIG-15's near Sinanju. One B-29 and eight enemy jets were damaged.

A total of 2,005 vehicles was sighted with 1,348 moving south.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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OCT 1984

29 October 1951

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## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

### I. Military Situation

#### Highlights

The east-central front was the scene of the heaviest action as US IX Corps tanks destroyed 80 bunkers. UN forces made a successful limited attack in the US X Corps zone.

#### Army

In the US I Corps zone action was limited to light patrol contacts.

In the US IX Corps zone, tanks of the US 24th Division advanced in the Kumsong area and destroyed 80 bombers. East of the city the ROK 6th Division was attacked several times by enemy forces of up to battalion strength.

In the mountains east of Kumsong both the ROK 8th and ROK 3rd Divisions of the US X Corps staged successful limited-objective attacks. The enemy made several small probing attacks throughout the corps zone but these were all repulsed.

Only light patrol contacts were reported by ROK I Corps units.

#### Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 212, including 12 in close support of the US 1st Marine Division. Carrier-based planes on the east coast destroyed 40 percent of the munitions factory center at Sokyon, and also attacked three enemy troop concentrations. Blockade ships bombarded bridges, rail and highway areas, a barracks, and troop positions.

#### Air

A total of 1012 effective sorties was flown by other UN aircraft, of which 682 were combat. Of 111 close support missions, 63 were in the US X Corps zone and the rest in the US I and IX Corps zones. Aircraft of the Far East Bomber Command flew 21 effective sorties. Targets included

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23 JUN 1975

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the Songchon railroad by-pass bridge, the Hungnam industrial area, the Sinmak, Chinnampo and Hukkyo-ri marshalling yards, and the Wariwon number three airfield.

Air sightings for the day totalled 5,151 vehicles, a new record high; 3,718 of these were moving south.

## II. General Situation

### Political

A member of the North Korean "People's Assembly" is reported to have expressed the view that former South Korean members of the Korean Labor Party (Communist), have "lost enthusiasm to carry on the work." Allegedly this loss of interest is due to a "lack of equality" in positions, no "definite promise of a future," and a disproportionate share of hazardous assignments.

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OCI 1985

30 October 1951

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## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces generally maintained positions and repulsed several attacks by enemy groups from squad to battalion strength while patrols made scattered enemy contacts. UN troops in the east-central sector continued to make limited-objective attacks.

Army

US I Corps elements maintained positions as patrols made light and scattered enemy contacts.

In the US IX Corps zone, the ROK 6th Division repulsed attacks by enemy units of company strength. Elsewhere, patrols encountered scattered groups of platoon to company size.

Patrols of the ROK 3rd Division in the US X Corps zone continued their limited-objective attacks against a stubbornly resisting enemy and little progress was reported. Otherwise the recent pattern of small enemy probes and patrol skirmishes continued.

Activity in the east coast area was generally characterized by patrol clashes, although a small probing attack was repulsed by ROK Capital Division troops.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 131 sorties. Banshee and Panther aircraft from ships off the east coast carried out a sweep across North Korea to Sinanju but encountered no enemy aircraft. Surface vessels attacked communications targets along both coasts.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1147 sorties including 766 combat. Medium bombers flew 11 night sorties, attacking Namsi airfield and marshalling yards with unreported results.

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II. General Situation

Sociological

South Korean Defense Minister Li Ki Poong announced on 29 October that the new conscription system has been approved by the State Council and the National Assembly. Under the new regulations all males from 19 to 26 years of age will be drafted for military service "regardless of occupation or public status." Heretofore exceptions have been made for public servants, policemen, firemen and science and engineering students. Li said that the ROK must build up forces powerful enough to defend South Korea alone.

Political

According to a 30 October dispatch from Central News, Tokyo, Peking last night revealed that Teng Hwa and Chen Keng are presently in North Korea serving as deputy commanders of the Chinese Communist Volunteer Army under Peng Teh-huai. This is the first time that the deputy commanders' names have been officially mentioned in Communist reports.

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31 October 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

### I. Military Situation

#### Highlights

The principal action took place in the area just east of "Heartbreak Ridge" where UN units were unsuccessful in an attempt to seize some high ground.

#### Army

The US I Corps reported only patrol clashes.

In the US IX Corps zone, ROK 6th Division units repulsed a company sized attack in the mountains east of Kumsong. Other corps units were engaged in patrol clashes.

The US 7th Division of the US X Corps repulsed two small probing attacks. The ROK 3rd Division was unable to make any progress in an attack four miles east of Heartbreak Ridge.

Action in the ROK I Corps zone was limited to patrolling.

#### Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 224. Air strikes along both coasts inflicted damage on troop and communications facilities. Surface vessels successfully bombarded various targets of military significance.

#### Air

Land-based aircraft flew 1005 effective sorties including 664 combat. The 118 close support missions were divided as follows: US I Corps - 27; US IX Corps - 25; US X Corps - 62; ROK I Corps - 4. Medium bombers flew 15 sorties against targets which included Saamchan airfield, Kyomipo barracks and Kunu-ri and Maengjung-dong marshalling yards.

### II. General Situation

#### Truce Talks

According to US news sources, a new Communist proposal for a truce

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line in Korea, described as their "last and best" offer, nearly parallels the UN's demands. Differences between the UN and the Communist offer are reported to be the Communist desire to keep Kaesong and a two to three mile difference in the location of the battle line. A UN liaison officer is quoted as saying that the new offer brings the two sides "closer to a solution of the buffer zone issue" than at any time since the talks started.

(It may be recalled that the line of demarcation was point two on a five-point agenda.)

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OCT 2695

1 November 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

### I. Military Situation

#### Highlights

Action along the front was generally limited to patrol clashes in which squad to regiment strength enemy units were encountered. UN patrols all returned to their lines. Enemy probing attacks in all sectors were readily repulsed.

#### Army

Units of the US I Corps generally maintained positions and patrolled with scattered enemy contact.

In the US IX Corps zone patrols encountered elements of squad to regiment strength, while units repulsed several small probing attacks and maintained or adjusted positions.

Activity in the US X Corps zone was characterized by patrol clashes and enemy attacks of company strength or less which were repulsed. In the area of the US 1st Marine Division 250 to 300 rounds of mortar and artillery fire fell.

On the east coast, in the ROK I Corps zone, three company strength night attacks were repulsed.

#### Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 66 missions. Off the east coast Task Force 77 replenished, and only a few night missions were flown. Vehicles in the Wonsan area were attacked with unreported results. Aircraft in the west coast area attacked communications targets.

Surface craft off both coasts were active in bombarding coastal targets and patrolling.

#### Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 577 sorties including 283 combat. Medium bombers flew 23 sorties, of which four were directed at Namsi airfield with unreported results.

### II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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2 November 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces maintained their positions, repulsed several small probing attacks, and continued to patrol vigorously as action along the front quieted down.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the British 1st Commonwealth and US 1st Cavalry Divisions repulsed probing attacks of up to platoon strength.

US 24th Division tank patrols were active in the US IX Corps zone. Several small enemy probing attacks of company strength were repulsed by other corps units.

In the US X Corps zone, a UN tank patrol from the US 7th Division carried out a reconnaissance in force.

The ROK I Corps reported only patrol action.

Latest estimates of enemy strength are as follows:

Chinese Communist	385,000
North Korean	<u>233,000</u>
	618,000

Of these troops, 230,000 are estimated to be in the combat zone.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 129 sorties. Aircraft along both coasts successfully attacked communications targets.

Surface craft off the east coast near Chongjin bombarded several targets including a rayon factory, causing a large green explosion.

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Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 642 sorties including 295 combat. Medium bombers flew 13 night missions against various targets including North Korean airfields.

Of 1742 vehicles sighted, 1486 were moving south.

II. General Situation

Cease-fire

A 2 November Peiping broadcast complains that UN action along the Sachon river near the Panmunjom conference site caused "the din of artillery fire" to be heard. This gives rise to a general charge of military provocation by South Korean troops and a statement that this state of affairs must arouse public attention.

UN cease-fire demands for the Kaesong area are characterized by the broadcast as "preposterous."

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3 November 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action was characterized by patrol clashes and numerous scattered enemy attacks. UN units encountered enemy groups of up to battalion strength.

Army

Activity in the US I Corps zone was highlighted by a series of battalion size enemy attacks against positions occupied by troops of the 1st Commonwealth Division. Elsewhere only patrol contact was reported.

A series of enemy attacks from groups of up to battalion strength were thrown back in the US IX Corps zone by the ROK 6th Division. The remaining units in the corps made light patrol contacts.

In the US X Corps zone, the pattern of patrol clashes and unsuccessful enemy probing attacks, which has been prevalent recently, continued. Enemy groups of up to battalion size were encountered by patrols and defensive forces from all divisions in this corps. All attacks were repulsed and all patrols returned successfully to friendly lines.

Activity in the ROK I Corps zone was limited to minor patrol skirmishes.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 121 sorties. Planes from carriers off the east coast attacked bridges, buildings, railroad cars and other targets in the vicinities of Pukchon, Hamhung, Wonsan and Yangdok. In the west, near Yonan, aircraft destroyed or damaged several buildings and attacked troop concentrations.

Surface vessels bombarded bridges, railway and highway area, gun positions and other targets from Chongjin to Wonsan. Surface vessels in the west bombarded troop concentrations.

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Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 1028 sorties, including 623 combat. The combat sorties included 45 close support, 404 armed reconnaissance and 66 night intruder missions. Medium bombers, flying 16 sorties, attacked marshalling yards at Sinmak and Hukkyo-ri, airfields at Sariwon and Kang-dong, the by-pass bridge at Sinanju and other targets.

In seven sightings of MIG-15's, the largest group of enemy aircraft numbered 79. In three minor engagements following the sightings, three MIG-15's were damaged.

II. General Situation

Economic

A 31 October North Korean broadcast gives some indication of the deterioration of the financial structure of the North Korean regime. The broadcast, beginning with praise for the "consolidation" of the State's finances, shows its hand later by detailing steps to be taken in further "bolstering discipline in finances." Tax collectors are instructed to "fulfill their duties faithfully," since it will be impossible to "meet the demands of the fighting front" if taxes are not met. All persons handling expenditure of money are warned to "show devotion to their duties and to look for any irregular outlay of funds" or overspending.

The broadcast concludes with a pessimistic statement that "at a time when the war has made everything difficult and complicated, it is essential to maintain our discipline in finance at a high level."

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OCT 2698

5 November 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The most important development was the reappearance after many months of enemy armor in considerable strength. UN forces in the western sector repulsed an attack by an estimated enemy division supported by tanks and self-propelled guns.

Army

Units of the 1st Commonwealth Division repulsed an attack by an enemy division supported by 22 tanks and four self-propelled guns on the Imjin River front. The attack lasted 10 hours. UN aircraft destroyed seven enemy armed vehicles. US 1st Cavalry units repulsed a night attack by an undetermined number of enemy troops.

The US 24th and ROK 6th Divisions of the US IX Corps repulsed several enemy attacks of up to company strength.

US X and ROK I Corps units reported only patrol clashes and small enemy probing attacks.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 208. In offensive air operations along the east coast, buildings, railroad cars, vehicles and a bulldozer were destroyed. Similar targets were destroyed along the west coast. A serious F9F landing accident occurred on the carrier Antietam when the hook failed to engage and the plane went through the barriers. Two F9F aircraft were jettisoned, one badly damaged, and another suffered minor damage. Four personnel are dead, one critically injured, and nine suffered lesser injuries.

Surface vessels off both coasts fired with success on various coastal targets and conducted normal patrols.

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Air

In air battles in the Sinanju area, one MIG was destroyed and another probably destroyed when 34 F-85's engaged elements of an observed 50 MIG's. In another engagement, eight of an observed 20 MIG's attacked 31 F-80's with no damage reported.

Land-based UN aircraft flew 856 effective sorties of which 541 were combat. Medium bombers flew 11 effective sorties, attacking Namsi airfield, Hungnam ammunition dump, and the Maengjung-dong and Chongju marshalling yards.

II. General Situation

Truce Talks

A Peiping broadcast of 4 November states categorically that Communist forces must retain the city of Kaesong in any cease-fire line. The broadcast threatens that "the responsibility for stalling the armistice negotiations" will be on UN shoulders if they "stubbornly persist" in their demands for Kaesong.

Political

The text of a message released on 4 November from North Korea's Premier Kim Il Sung to the "Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference" praises the assistance of the "Volunteers" in having "victoriously achieved the glorious mission assigned them...". Kim's message continues that "with the militant aid of the Chinese People's Volunteers, the Korean People's Army will assuredly defend the unification and independence of their country..."

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OCI 2699

6 November 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action flared along the western sector as the enemy in company to battalion strength launched a series of attacks against UN positions and forced a slight withdrawal. In the eastern sector UN elements conducted limited objective attacks and made minor gains.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the 1st Commonwealth Division was engaged with undetermined numbers of enemy troops on the high ground west of the Imjin River, while the US 1st Cavalry and ROK 9th Divisions received a series of attacks by company and battalion size enemy units. These attacks, although repulsed, caused a slight withdrawal.

Infantry and tank patrols of the US 25th Division in the US IX Corps zone encountered scattered enemy groups. Other corps units repulsed several small probing attacks.

Activity in the US X Corps zone consisted of patrol clashes and minor enemy attacks in the central portion of the zone, but the intensity of the action was light.

Limited-objective attacks by troops of the ROK Capital Division in the ROK I Corps zone was only partially successful, as one regiment was compelled to withdraw. Minor patrol clashes occurred along the east coast.

Navy

Incomplete returns show only 34 naval air sorties. On the east coast surface craft shelled railroad targets near Songjin. On the west coast surface craft attacked troop concentrations with unobserved results.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 798 sorties including 488 combat. Medium bombers flew 12 sorties, attacking targets which included Taechon

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and Saacham airfields.

II. General Situation

Truce-talks

According to US press sources, Communist cease-fire negotiators on 6 November proposed that hostilities be ceased before agreement is reached on all points of the cease-fire agenda. UN spokesmen state that this is unacceptable in that it would give the enemy an opportunity to rebuild his forces in Korea without fear of UN action.

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7 November 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

### I. Military Situation

#### Highlights

Action was highlighted by a clash between tank patrols in the mountains near "Heartbreak Ridge." The action involved only a few tanks, but UN tank losses were greater than those of the enemy.

#### Army

US I and IX Corps units reported only patrol contacts and minor probing attacks. In actions involving no stronger forces than platoons and companies, several local terrain features changed hands. For the most part, however, UN forces maintained their positions.

A US 7th Division tank patrol in the US X Corps zone was involved in two engagements with an undetermined number of enemy tanks in the "Heartbreak Ridge" area. Six UN tanks were damaged by mines, mortar and antitank fire; one enemy tank was reportedly destroyed by UN gun fire.

The enemy laid a heavy mortar barrage on the ROK Capital Division positions in the ROK I Corps zone.

#### Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 72, all in the west, where aircraft destroyed buildings, railroad cars, and small vessels. Aircraft also provided air spot for naval gunfire targets for surface vessels, consisting principally of railroad bridges, crossings, junctions, marshalling yards, and enemy troop positions and installations.

#### Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew only 236 effective sorties, and only two close support sorties, because of bad weather. Medium bombers flew 10 effective sorties against a variety of targets including the Sinanju by-pass bridge. In the vicinity of Sinanju 33 F-86's encountered more than 100 MIG's but no claims of damage were reported.

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II. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio reports making a call on President Rhee on 5 November to advise him that the Communists have come far towards meeting UN demands for a demarcation line based on the line of contact and that world opinion could not support a continuing deadlock on this issue. Rhee thought it was stupid to expect the Communists to honor the settlement but he appeared resigned and did not make a scene. Muccio warns, however, that he may still be difficult.

Among the points the ROK is likely to raise in the future, if the line becomes an armistice line, is that the Ongjin Peninsula and other ROK areas are being handed over to North Korean administration while those east coast North Korean areas south of the demarcation line cannot, under present UN resolutions, be turned over to ROK administration.

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8 November 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

### I. Military Situation

#### Highlights

Hostile activity flared up in the Kumsong and Otan areas (west-central and western sectors respectively) where the enemy in platoon to battalion strength launched a series of attacks, all of which were repulsed. Elsewhere on the front patrols made light scattered contacts.

#### Army

In the US I Corps zone, the 1st Commonwealth Division near Otan repulsed a tank-supported attack, while elements of the US 1st Cavalry Division advanced, forcing an enemy company to withdraw, but later received an attack from an enemy battalion and withdrew.

The main activity in the US IX Corps zone was a series of attacks, in platoon to company strength, in the Kumsong area, which were repulsed by the US 24th and ROK 6th Divisions.

In the US X and ROK I Corps zones, UN divisions patrolled with scattered contacts and repulsed several probing attacks by small enemy groups usually of squad strength.

#### Navy

Poor weather reduced naval air activity as only 75 missions were flown. Surface craft attacked communications targets on both coasts.

#### Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 767 sorties including 406 combat. Medium bombers flew 12 sorties including night attacks on Taechon and Saamcham. Results were unreported.

A total of nearly 100 MIG-15's were engaged in three separate encounters by 42 Sabres. Claims were one MIG destroyed and two damaged against one Sabre lost.

Of 1974 vehicles sighted, 1030 were moving south.

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II. General Situation

Political

On 6 November, ROK observers including foreign office and legislative figures departed from Pusan for the UN General Assembly meeting.

The announced intention of the group, according to Prime Minister and chief observer Chang Myon, is to secure the unification of Korea, ROK admission to the UN, and UN assistance for Korean economic rehabilitation.

President Rhee listed another objective as being the "rapid liquidation of the Korean government's loan to the UN forces." Rhee also instructed the ROK observers to give "strong warning" against Japanese future ambitions in Korea.

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9 November 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Activity across the front was limited to light scattered probing attacks and patrol clashes.

Army

In the US I Corps zone elements of the 1st Commonwealth Division repulsed two small probing attacks; elsewhere in the western sector patrols encountered small enemy groups.

Elements of the US 24th and ROK 6th Divisions in the US IX Corps zone also repulsed two probing attacks. A tank-infantry patrol dispersed an enemy platoon and destroyed 21 enemy bunkers. Other patrols made light contacts.

Activity in the US X and ROK I Corps zones was again limited to patrol clashes and minor probing attacks, as all UN units maintained their positions.

Latest estimates of enemy strength are as follows:

Chinese Communist	378,000
North Korean	<u>232,000</u>
	610,000

Of these troops, 219,000 are in the combat zone.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 218 of which 11 were in close support of the US 1st Marine Division. Carrier based aircraft destroyed bridges, buildings, and two tunnels, and cut 53 railroad tracks.

Surface vessels bombarded eight rail-highway areas near Chongjin and started large fires in the industrial area in the vicinity of Songjin.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 1,152 effective sorties of which 737 were combat. The 123 close support missions were divided as follows: US I Corps, 33; US IX Corps, 41; US X Corps, 45; ROK I Corps, 4. Medium bombers flew 19 effective sorties against the Mulgae-ri, Sariwon and Sungan-dong marshalling yards, as well as the Taechon and Namsi airfields. About 120 MIG's were sighted and in several encounters at least three were destroyed and four damaged.

II. General Situation

Truce Talks

The ROK delegate, General Yi Hyong-kun, is reported by the Korean press to have stated that "even if the question of determining a truce line is settled, it will not necessarily bring about optimistic prospects" for the conference. The general reportedly noted that the question of exchange of prisoners would be a difficult one.

The Peiping radio on 8 November announced the Communist plan for "initially fixing" a military demarcation line along the present line of contact that can be adjusted by mutual agreement if further major changes occur.

Political

According to Korean press sources, over 1,000 Chinese Communist prisoners in the Pusan area addressed a petition written in "blood" to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek asking for enrollment in the Nationalist Army.

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10 November 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy forces met UN patrols in the western sector with battalion strength groups, and attacked in the west central sector with company to battalion strength units.

Army

In the western sector, UN patrols of the US I Corps met enemy groups of up to battalion strength, and, after light patrol clashes, returned to friendly lines. US 1st Cavalry Division positions received 42 rounds of enemy artillery and mortar fire.

In the US IX Corps zone, outpost elements of the ROK 2nd Division in the west-central sector were attacked by enemy forces of company to battalion strength, and withdrew to the Division's MIR. Elements of the ROK 6th Division repulsed attacks by company strength enemy units. Light scattered patrol contacts occurred in other parts of the Corps zone.

Patrol clashes and minor enemy probing attacks occurred in the US X and ROK I Corps zones.

(Latest press reports state that the US 1st Marine Division celebrated the 176th anniversary of the Corps by laying down a terrific barrage of fire on opposing enemy forces. Planes flew 83 close support missions after dropping leaflets informing the enemy forces that a "birthday celebration" would be held).

Navy

Carrier-based aircraft flew 175 sorties, including eight close support missions for the US 1st Marine Division. Other offensive missions attacked targets in the vicinities of Chongjin, Kilchu, Songjin, Hamhung, and Wonsan. No sorties were flown in the west.

Surface vessels bombarded numerous targets along both west and

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east coasts.

Air

Land-based aircraft flew 1,082 sorties, including 714 combat missions. Ground troops were provided 128 close support missions. Armed reconnaissance aircraft flew 397 missions. Medium bombers flew 18 sorties, attacking the Hungnam barracks area, the Kowon and the Kwangju marshalling yards, and the Taechon airfield. Leaflets were dropped in 16 North Korean cities.

II. General Situation

Truce Talks

Chinese Communist radio broadcasts continue to stand firm on the retention of Kaesong by the enemy forces. Again the UN is accused of leading "the armistice into a complete deadlock...in their preposterous demand for seizing Kaesong."

Propaganda

A 9 November Peiping broadcast compares the "dirty summer uniforms" of recently captured US troops with the "brand new cotton padded uniforms, leather boots, and woolen caps" of the Communist troops. One US PW is quoted as saying this company has been reduced to half strength and that "terrible winter is coming again."

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13 November 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

### I. Military Situation

#### Highlights

Ground activity was limited to patrolling and small enemy probing attacks. Poor weather severely limited air operations.

#### Army

The only noteworthy action in the US I Corps zone occurred when ROK 9th Division troops repulsed a platoon size probing attack five miles west of Chorwon. All units patrolled.

US IX and X Corps and ROK I Corps units reported only small enemy probing attacks and patrol clashes.

#### Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 51. In offensive air operations along the east coast, aircraft cut five railroad tracks and damaged ten railroad cars. Poor weather hampered air activity.

Surface vessels bombarded bridges, rail-highway areas, warehouses, and troop areas, starting several fires.

#### Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew a total of 239 sorties of which 82 were combat. Ten close support missions were flown.

Medium bombers flew 13 effective sorties. Among the targets were Saamcham and Namsi airfields, and the Hungnam Chemical plant.

A conventional enemy aircraft made a firing pass on a B-26 which evaded by performing a maximum performance climbing turn into the overcast sky. Two rapidly firing nose guns were observed by the B-26 crew.

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II. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio comments that the recent news release in Taipei of a petition signed by pro-Nationalist prisoners of war in South Korea may indicate increasing Nationalist efforts to influence foreign opinion relative to the disposition of Chinese prisoners of war. The news has been put out at a time when truce talks possibly are nearing the discussion of prisoner of war exchange.

The Nationalist line is that the majority of prisoners are pro-Nationalist because of former service in the Nationalist Army and only forced involuntary service in the Communist army. Actually, according to a State Department interrogation team, only one fourth of the prisoners of war are reluctant to return to Communist hands and possibly 15 percent are genuinely pro-Nationalist.

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OCT 2705

14 November 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

### I. Military Situation

#### Highlights

Enemy activity was limited to scattered patrol contacts and several small probing attacks.

#### Army

In the US I Corps zone, outpost elements of the ROK 1st and US 1st Cavalry Divisions repulsed company-strength probing attacks.

The enemy probed in squad strength in the US IX Corps zone against elements of the US 24th and ROK 6th Divisions and was repulsed. A tank-infantry patrol of the US 24th Division destroyed 12 enemy bunkers. Other patrols in this corps engaged scattered groups of platoon to company strength.

Units of the US X Corps maintained positions and patrolled, with only light contact reported.

The ROK Capital Division of the ROK I Corps repulsed attacks by an undetermined number of enemy troops in the Kosong area.

#### Navy

UN carrier aircraft flew 219 sorties. Air and surface craft on both coasts successfully attacked communications targets.

#### Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 919 sorties, including 601 combat missions. Seventeen medium bombers attacked various targets, including troop concentrations and Taechon and Namsi airfields. Results were unreported. No enemy jets were sighted.

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II. General Situation

Truce Talks

A 14 November radio broadcast from Peiping denies UN assertions that the establishment of a cease-fire line now would result in a de facto cease-fire. The broadcast cites the provision in the previous Communist offers that the designated line be "appropriately amended according to changes" in the battle line at the time the final agenda is agreed upon.

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15 November 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

### I. Military Situation

#### Highlights

The pattern of action has remained unchanged with only small enemy probing attacks and scattered patrol clashes reported.

#### Army

A corrected version of yesterday's probing attack in company strength against the US 1st Cavalry Division of the US I Corps has been received. Two enemy companies supported by 7 to 10 tanks attacked a Thai Battalion outpost. The UN unit withdrew to the main line of resistance. Other corps units sighted several tanks or self-propelled guns, but actual contacts were limited to patrol clashes.

In the US IX Corps zone ROK 6th Division units repulsed a platoon-sized probe.

The US X and ROK I Corps reported only patrol action.

#### Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 202, including 23 in close support of the US 1st Marine Division. Aircraft destroyed bridges, buildings, gun positions, railroad cars, vehicles, and boats in offensive air operations along both coasts. Surface vessels bombarded various coastal targets of military significance with moderate success.

#### Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 889 effective sorties of which 499 were combat. There were 137 close support missions flown, of which 23 were for the US I Corps, 48 for the US IX Corps, 55 for the US X Corps, and 11 for the ROK I Corps. Medium bombers flew 12 effective sorties against targets which included Kyomipo steel mill and the Taechon and Namsi airfields. No air operations involving jet aircraft were reported.

### II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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16 November 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

### I. Military Situation

#### Highlights

ROK units of the US X Corps were attacked by an enemy battalion in the area northwest of the "Punchbowl." Other units reported only patrol clashes.

#### Army

Action in the zones of the US I and IX Corps was limited to scattered patrol contacts and small enemy probing attacks. UN forces regrouped.

In the US X Corps zone, ROK 3rd Division units sustained a two-pronged attack by an enemy battalion in the area northwest of the "Punchbowl" (15 miles northeast of Hwachon Reservoir).

The ROK I Corps reported only scattered patrol contacts.

Latest estimates of enemy strength in Korea are as follows:

Chinese Communists	370,000
North Koreans	237,000

Of these troops, 222,000 are in the combat zone.

#### Navy

Owing to bad weather and replenishing, naval aircraft flew only 43 sorties. On night heckler missions, aircraft attacked vehicles and buildings in the Hamhung and Wonsan areas.

Surface vessels off both coasts bombarded rail and highway areas, bridges, warehouses, troop and gun positions, and other targets along both coasts.

#### Air

Un land-based aircraft flew 252 sorties including 78 combat. Medium bombers flew 15 sorties, attacking Taechon and Namsi airfields, the Hoeyang highway bridge, and the Hungnam storage area.

### II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours. *39*

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17 November 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy forces of company to battalion strength in the western sector launched a series of attacks which were repulsed. In the east central sector battalion strength activity continued.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, positions of the 1st Commonwealth Division came under enemy artillery and mortar fire totalling 565 rounds. Also in the western sector, enemy attacks of company and battalion strength caused outpost elements of the US 1st Cavalry and ROK 9th Divisions to withdraw to the main line of resistance, but the attacks were then repulsed without loss of main line of resistance positions. Other I Corps units made scattered patrol contacts with enemy groups.

In the US IX Corps zone, the US 24th and 25th Divisions and the ROK 2nd Division repulsed minor enemy attacks of squad to less than company strength. The ROK 6th Division launched an attack in the eastern part of the zone, and at last report was progressing against enemy groups of undetermined strength.

In the ROK 3rd Division area of the US X Corps zone, battalion strength activity continued. Elsewhere in the zone, action was limited to patrol clashes.

No enemy activity was reported in the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

Naval aircraft, flying 162 sorties, attacked numerous military targets at Chongjin, Hapsu, Songjin, Tanchon, and Sinpo in the east, and at Chinnampo, Sariwon, Changyon, Ongjin, and Yonan in the west.

Surface vessels off the east coast bombarded railroad tracks and tunnels, marshalling yards, bridges, troop positions, and other targets along the coast from Songjin to Wonsan.

In the west, surface vessels bombarded 15 troop positions and also provided support for a guerrilla raid in the vicinity of Haeju.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 873 sorties, including 502 combat. Close support sorties totalled 45; the majority were flown in the western sector. Medium bombers flew 13 sorties, attacking Taechon and Namsi airfields, the Hungnam storage area and the Chinnampo marshalling yards, and dropping leaflets over 17 North Korean cities.

II. General Situation

Propaganda

A 17 November Peiping broadcast labels Col. Hanley's release on Communist atrocities as "shameless fabrication." Alleging that the release was designed to delay further the cease-fire talks, to arouse "war hysteria," and to cover up "flagrant crimes" committed by the UN, the Communists claim that in fact UN bombers were responsible for the death of 62 UN prisoners.

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OCT 2709  
19 November 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy attacks in up to battalion strength highlighted the activity along the front.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the enemy continued his attack on hill 227 in the vicinity of Kigong. The hill was regained by a 1st Commonwealth Division counterattack.

US IX Corps units registered small gains against decreasing resistance southeast of Kumsong. A battalion strength counterattack was repulsed by ROK 6th Division elements.

There were only minor patrol contacts and small enemy probes in the US X Corps zone.

In the ROK I Corps zone a reinforced enemy battalion forced outpost elements to withdraw from the area south of Kosong.

Navy

Because of transmission difficulties, no information on naval activities is available.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 1044 effective sorties of which 689 were combat. There were 106 close support missions of which 60 were in the US IX Corps sector, and 23 each in the US I and X Corps sectors.

One MIG-15 was destroyed, one probably destroyed and six damaged out of an estimated total of 180 sighted or encountered.

Because of transmission difficulties, there is no additional information on air activities.

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II. General Situation

Economic

A recent US-UN field survey of food crops in South Korea reveals that available grains and vegetables will provide a minimum ration for the entire ROK population through June 1952. There will be a deficit of some 150,000 tons of grains to meet industrial needs of the ROK.

The ROK Government's estimate of the same grain crops, however, shows a much lower over-all yield with a deficit of nearly a million tons of grain.

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OCI 2710

20 November 1951

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## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

In the western sector UN forces repulsed several battalion-strength attacks. In the east, UN forces made a slight withdrawal before attacks by battalion-strength enemy groups.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the ROK 1st and 1st Commonwealth Divisions repulsed enemy battalion-size attacks. Additional contacts with small enemy groups were made by patrols of other divisions.

Tank and infantry patrols of the US 25th Division in the US IX Corps zone made scattered contacts with small enemy groups and all division artillery units fired on numerous enemy platoon to company strength groups and artillery positions.

Only scattered patrol contacts were reported in the US X Corps zone.

Three battalion-strength attacks against outpost elements of the ROK 11th Division forced a slight withdrawal in the area south of Kosong in the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

Owing to an incomplete transmission, the only report on naval activity is the number of missions flown, 228.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 944 sorties including 600 combat. Medium bombers flew 12 sorties against various rear area targets including Kyomipo steel mill and Hungnam chemical works.

Three Sabre jets strafed eight MIG-15's on the airfield at Uiju. Four MIG's were destroyed, one probably destroyed, and three damaged.

## II. General Situation

Economic

A 17 November North Korean broadcast complains bitterly about the laxity of

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labor discipline and the easygoing attitude of executives. The account concludes by urging that "our labor discipline must be voluntary," but warns that any inimical tendency will be dealt with vigorously.

Political

A Chinese Nationalist news agency reports that South Korean police succeeded in breaking up a planned Communist uprising in Pusan timed to coincide with the 7 November celebration of the anniversary of the Soviet Revolution. Apparently the revolt was to be aided by Communist guerrillas in the Chiri-san area about 100 miles west of Pusan.

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OCT 2711

21 November 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The enemy launched company to battalion strength attacks against UN units. All of the attacks were repulsed.

Army

The ROK 1st and 1st Commonwealth Divisions in the US I Corps zone repulsed several attacks by enemy units of battalion strength. Patrols made scattered contacts with small groups. Elements of the ROK 9th Division in a limited objective attack engaged undetermined numbers of enemy forces.

In the US IX Corps zone, a series of company strength attacks were repulsed by the US 24th and ROK 6th Divisions. Infantry and tank patrols of the US 25th Division made contact with the enemy in undetermined strength.

In the US X Corps zone, heavy enemy resistance met raids by US 7th Division troops in the area southwest of Tupo; the opposition, estimated at two battalions, prevented any significant advance. Elsewhere there were light patrol clashes and small enemy probing attacks.

In the ROK I Corps zone the major enemy activity was centered in a series of attacks in the area north of Oemyon which were repulsed by ROK 11th Division elements.

Navy

Owing to transmission difficulties, there is no information available on naval activities.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 910 effective sorties of which 559 were combat. The 128 close support missions were divided as follows: 53 in the US X Corps zone, 41 in the US I Corps zone, 19 in the US IX Corps zone, 15 in the ROK I Corps zone. Owing to transmission difficulties no other information on air action is available.

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II. General Situation

Political

Recent public comment in the Republic of Korea reflects a fear that the country is being slighted and will be left alone in the event of any regional defense pact of Pacific anti-Communist nations. Most of the statements might be interpreted as criticism of the US for not concluding a mutual defense treaty with the ROK.

Propaganda

A 20 November Peiping broadcast states that the UN is using Japanese pilots in the Korean air war and is "actively expanding" Japanese aircraft production. Allegedly, this is a result of the UN's shortage of manpower and "unexpectedly huge" loss of planes.

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23 November 1951

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DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy activity was again limited to small unit attacks of platoon, company or undetermined size. These attacks occurred in the west-central, east-central and eastern sectors. Elsewhere only scattered patrol contacts were made.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, scattered patrol contacts were made and squad to company strength probing thrusts were repulsed.

The US 24th and ROK 6th Divisions dispersed squad to company strength attacks in the US IX Corps zone.

Activity in the US X Corps zone was again heaviest near Tupo, where two company and one platoon strength attacks were repulsed by the 45th Division. Enemy groups of up to battalion size clashed with patrols of all divisions in the corps area.

Along the east coast, ROK I Corps action centered northeast of Oemjan, where a series of attacks were repulsed by ROK 11th Division troops.

Combined enemy ground strength in Korea this week remains at 607,000; of these troops 372,000 are Chinese and 235,000 are North Koreans, and 221,000 are in the combat zone.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft in the east flew 75 sorties, as bad weather halted naval air operations along the west coast. Surface craft off both coasts successfully bombarded communications targets.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 493 sorties including 229 combat. Medium bombers flying 19 sorties attacked various targets including Chinnampo marshalling yards.

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II. General Situation

Economic

A Pyongyang broadcast of 20 November states that the people of the North Korean provinces are exerting their utmost efforts to extend aid to war refugees. Homes, utensils and food are given to the refugees, who have lost their properties because of "American atrocities."

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OCT 2713  
24 November 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy forces in the east-central sector were active as UN units repulsed a regiment strength attack. Several other attacks were launched in the western sector; one of these forced a UN unit off a hill, but this ground was later regained and all other attacks repulsed.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the enemy mounted several small unsuccessful probing attacks against the ROK 1st Division and the 1st Commonwealth Division. A unit of the US 3rd Division was forced off a hill ten miles west of Yonchon across the Imjin River by an attacking enemy battalion; counterattacking UN forces regained the hill. In addition, there were several other enemy attacks of up to battalion strength; but these were all repulsed.

In the US IX Corps zone, enemy attacks caused two minor withdrawals by the ROK 2nd Division; in one case, UN counterattacks regained the lost ground. Other corps units patrolled.

In the US X Corps zone, one hill changed hands twice. At the end of the day ROK 7th Division troops held the ground. An enemy regimental attack one mile northwest of the Punchbowl was repulsed by US 7th Division units during the night.

ROK I Corps reported only patrol action.

Navy

Because of bad weather, UN naval aircraft flew only 29 sorties.

Surface vessels off the west coast bombarded troop positions in the vicinity of the Han River and harassed troops on Kado Island. In the east, surface vessels attacked railroad bridges and junctions, warehouses, ammunition dumps and other coastal targets from Songjin to Wonsan.

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Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 510 sorties, including 250 combat.

Armed reconnaissance and night intruder aircraft, flying 194 sorties, cut rail lines in 46 places, destroyed 80 vehicles, and attacked marshalling yards and other targets.

Medium bombers flew 11 sorties, bombing the Sinanju by-pass railroad bridge, attacking targets in enemy front line areas, and dropping leaflets over eight North Korean cities.

Of 2960 vehicles sighted, 1680 were moving south.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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OCI 2714  
26 November 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Numerous small enemy attacks of up to company strength were repulsed all along the line.

Army

The ROK 1st Division and the Commonwealth 1st Division both repulsed small enemy attacks of up to company strength in the US I Corps zone. US 3rd Division troops took three enemy self-propelled guns under artillery fire.

In the US IX Corps zone, the enemy attacked and forced the withdrawal of several outposts of the US 25th Division and the ROK 2nd Division. In some cases, UN counterattacks regained the lost positions. All these actions involved no more than one company on each side. There was similar action in the ROK 6th Division sector.

In the US X Corps zone, ROK 7th Division and US 7th Division units repulsed attacks of up to company strength.

There were two platoon-sized engagements in the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 47. Most flights were cancelled because of the weather. Surface vessels bombarded rail areas and bridges, troop areas and other coastal targets.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 264 effective sorties of which 77 were combat. Only 14 close support missions were flown, nine of these for the US I Corps. There were 11 medium bomber sorties; the targets included Saamcham and Namsi airfields, and several marshalling yards.

## II. General Situation

Truce Talks

After day-long negotiations on 26 November at Panmunjom, Allied and Communist

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negotiators reached agreement over the six remaining areas of difference over a cease-fire line.

Political

The ROK Foreign Minister, according to a Chinese Nationalist news agency dispatch, claimed on 25 November that the Japanese had proposed to send troops to fight Communism in Korea. The Foreign Minister said the proposal cannot be entertained until agreement is reached in the current Japanese-South Korean negotiations on mutual problems. A Japanese Government spokesman denied the report which, in any case, appears unlikely in view of Premier Yoshida's recent comments to the Diet.

Economic

Ambassador Muccio on 24 November reported that the inflationary trend in South Korea has definitely leveled off in the past two months. "Starvation" budgetary appropriations by the Republic of Korea for this fiscal year is the greatest contributory factor to the leveling off. Muccio added that the greatest inflationary pressure has come from the drawing of ROK currency by UN forces.

From October to November, the price of commodities decreased 8.2% and skilled wages, which had doubled between April and October, decreased 3.3%.

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27 November 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Activity along the front was generally confined to probing attacks and patrol clashes. The largest enemy attacking groups were of company strength, but patrols encountered some groups up to battalion strength.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, elements of the ROK 1st Division engaged enemy groups in a raiding attack. Elsewhere minor enemy probing thrusts were repulsed and patrols made light enemy contacts.

Patrols engaged scattered platoon to company strength enemy groups in the US IX Corps zone. Several small probing attacks were repulsed, including attacks by two enemy companies in the ROK 6th Division sector.

Company-strength enemy probing attacks occurred in the central portion of the US X Corps zone.

In the ROK I Corps zone, platoon-sized attacks were repulsed in the Kosong area. Elsewhere patrol clashes occurred.

Navy

UN naval aircraft in the west flew 28 sorties against communications targets. Owing to bad weather, there was no east coast naval air activity. Surface craft on both coasts successfully attacked coastal targets.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 878 sorties including 549 combat. Medium bombers flew 11 sorties against various targets, including Namsi airfield and Sinanju marshalling yards. In a number of encounters between UN and enemy aircraft total claims were four MIG's destroyed, seven damaged, and two probably damaged. One F-80 Shooting Star was missing.

## II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours. *(47)*

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OCI 2716

28 November 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

With the exception of the east coast sector where no activity was reported, the enemy continued to probe the UN lines with scattered platoon to company strength attacks. In several encounters with enemy planes, UN aircraft destroyed seven MIG-15's, probably destroyed two, and damaged eight, with the loss of two UN planes.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, ROK 1st Division units repulsed a minor enemy probe. The US 3rd Division received heavy mortar artillery and rocket fire.

Forward elements of the ROK 2nd and 6th Divisions of the US IX Corps received minor enemy probes and one UN outpost was forced to withdraw. The US 24th and 25th Divisions reported only patrol clashes.

In the US X Corps zone the US 1st Marine Division repulsed a small enemy probing attack.

The ROK I Corps reported no enemy activity.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 136. Two MIG's made a firing pass on four UN aircraft with minor damage to one. All aircraft returned to their carrier. Aircraft and surface vessels attacked strategic communications targets.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 956 effective sorties including 593 combat. The majority of the 88 close support missions were flown in the US IX and X Corps zones. Armed reconnaissance aircraft inflicted 100 troop casualties and made 46 rail cuts from Sinanju to Pyongyang. Medium bomber sorties totalled 14, as three bombers attacked Namsi and Saamcham airfields again. The Sinanju east and west by-pass railroad bridges were also hit, as well as several marshalling yards. A total of 63 UN jet aircraft (F-80's, F-84's, and F-86's) observed or encountered 182 MIG-15's. Enemy losses included seven MIG's destroyed, two probably destroyed and eight damaged. UN losses were one F-80 and one F-86.

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II. General Situation

Truce Talks

In answer to a UN demand that inspection teams operating under point three of the cease-fire agenda have free access to all Korea, the Communists have broadcast a reply stating that such a proposal should be discussed at a "high level conference after the armistice." The Communists countered with a five-point version of what they think agenda point three should be.

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OCI 2717  
29 November 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The major activity along the front developed in the east-central and eastern sectors where enemy attacks ranging from regimental to platoon strength were reported.

Army

There was only light scattered patrol contact in the US I Corps zone.

In the US IX Corps zone the US 24th Division repulsed an attack by an enemy company.

An attack in regimental strength occurred in the central portion of the US X Corps zone and was repulsed by the US 7th Division. Battalion and company size attacks were also repulsed by this division. Numerous enemy targets were fired on by the US 7th Division artillery.

Along the east coast the ROK 11th Division of the ROK I Corps repulsed several platoon and company strength attacks.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 226 sorties against communications targets along both coasts. Surface craft bombarded similar targets.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 956 sorties including 568 combat. Medium bombers flew 12 sorties attacking Uiju airfield and a number of marshalling yards.

North of Anju, 28 Sabres engaged 40 MIG-15's; three MIG's were destroyed and four damaged, and one Sabre was destroyed and one damaged.

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II. General Situation

Political

President Rhee, in a recent exclusive interview, doubted chances for peace in Korea and stated that the Communists will use the "30-day armistice" for a military buildup. He made a special plea for unification of Korea, emphasizing the "monstrous" genocide in North Korea and the occupation of that area by the Chinese.

The Embassy believes that Rhee's latest statement is "for the record" only and that war weariness and a sense of inevitability are mitigating the previous general opposition throughout Korea to cease-fire.

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OCT 2718  
30 November 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Minor enemy probing attacks and scattered patrol clashes occurred in all sectors.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, ROK 1st Division units observed squad and platoon strength enemy groups at widely scattered points along the division front, and made minor patrol contact. US 3rd Division units dispersed an undetermined number of enemy troops making a minor probing attack. Other units in the zone maintained positions.

Minor enemy attacks in the US IX Corps zone were made against the US 24th, ROK 2nd, and ROK 6th Divisions. Enemy forces were dispersed.

Units in the US X Corps zone maintained positions and patrolled.

In the ROK I Corps zone, ROK 11th Division units repulsed platoon strength attacks. Other units in the zone maintained or adjusted positions.

The latest estimates of enemy strength in North Korea are as follows:

Chinese Communist	366,000
North Korean	<u>230,000</u>
Total	596,000

Of these troops, 213,000 are in the combat zone.

These figures reflect a decrease of 11,000 in enemy troop strength. Casualties were only partially offset by replacements.

Navy

Naval aircraft flew 263 sorties, attacking various targets from Songjin to Yangdok in the east, and from Hanchon to Kumchon in the west.

Blockade ships along both coasts bombarded a variety of targets, including rail lines, tunnels, and marshalling yards.

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Air

Other UN aircraft flew 915 sorties, including 14 medium bomber missions. UN B-29's bombarded Sinanju, Anbyon, and Hanboungju marshalling yards, three ground support targets at the enemy front, and the Sunchon railroad by-pass bridge, and dropped leaflets over eight Korean cities.

Of 7,765 vehicles sighted, 5,377 were moving south. UN aircraft destroyed 291 of the vehicles.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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1 December 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action across the UN front was limited to several minor enemy probing attacks and scattered patrol clashes.

Army

Very small enemy probing attacks were repulsed by outpost elements of the US 3rd Division in the US I Corps zone.

In the US IX Corps zone an enemy platoon probed an outpost position of the US 24th Division and then withdrew, while two enemy platoons forced outpost elements of the ROK 6th Division to withdraw.

Light probing attacks, all of them repulsed, and numerous scattered patrol contacts featured activity in the US X Corps zone.

Four light contacts by the ROK 11th Division patrols constituted the entire action in the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 56. Surface vessels scored hits on a factory and a transmitting station, bombed two bridges, blocked a tunnel and started fires at a railroad by-pass in the vicinity of Songjin, and destroyed a mar- shalling yard near Hungnam. (Because of transmission difficulties no other naval information is available).

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 944 effective sorties of which 571 were combat. The 44 close support missions were divided among the three US corps. Medium bombers flew 15 effective sorties against targets which included Sariwon airfield, Sinanju by-pass bridge, the Songchon railroad bridge and four mar shalling yards. In the Sinanju area, 31 F-86's engaged 12 TU-2's, 16 LA-9's and 100 MIG-15's. Six TU-2's and one MIG were destroyed and one TU-2 and one MIG were damaged. There was no damage to friendly aircraft. The enemy aircraft were reportedly flying in support of an amphibious landing on Taewha-do island off the northwest

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coast, which was supposed to have taken place at the same time. This is indicative of the same type of action used on 6 November when TU-2's were used in support of invasions of Kado and Tando islands. An estimated total of 228 other enemy aircraft were observed or encountered, with a loss of two MIG's and the damaging of another.

## II. General Situation

### Truce Talks

A Communist correspondent at the truce talks states that the Communist negotiators are now perfectly willing to discuss the question of foreign troop withdrawal under Point 5 of the agenda, rather than Point 3. The correspondent continues that the UN-proposed inspection system would interfere with "fundamental reconstruction works" in North Korea.

This latter theme is echoed in a Peiping broadcast which accuses the UN of attempting to interfere in the domestic affairs of North Korea through the proposed inspection system.

A recent official statement from the ROK government noted that any armistice would be a tragic mistake unless it met the following three conditions: (1) no Chinese forces to remain on Korean soil; (2) security of South Koreans who are in North Korean hands, and (3) establishment of a free and unified Korean nation.

### Political

The ROK Ministry of Defense has proclaimed martial law in southwestern Korea in an effort "to mop up Communist bandits prowling in rear areas." (This measure, coupled with the establishment of an anti-guerrilla task force of two ROK divisions, represents the strongest effort to date to repress guerrillas in South Korea).

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3 December 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action on the UN front was limited to scattered patrol clashes and a squad-strength probing attack by the enemy. Unidentified planes bombed a UN artillery unit 15 miles south of the front line. A total of 166 enemy planes was observed or encountered.

Army

There was practically no contact in the US I Corps zone as units maintained positions and patrolled.

A number of patrol contacts occurred in the US IX Corps zone.

The US 1st Marine Division repulsed a probing attack by an enemy squad in the US X Corps zone.

The ROK 11th Division reconnaissance unit engaged an enemy company and patrols engaged a small group of guerrillas in the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 219 sorties. Air and surface craft successfully attacked communications targets along both coasts.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1014 sorties including 652 combat. Several maralling yards were bombed as 12 medium bomber sorties were flown; results were unreported.

Three unidentified aircraft bombed and strafed a field artillery unit some 15 miles behind the lines in the US I Corps zone, about 15 miles north-northeast of Uijongbu. An observer said that the aircraft had swept-back wings and red star markings.

Four unidentified aircraft were sighted at 33,000 feet over Seoul. Although Sabres gave chase, no contact was made.

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An estimated total of 166 enemy aircraft was observed or encountered. Claims were five MIG's destroyed, one probably destroyed, and five damaged, with one F-84 Thunderjet heavily damaged.

UN pilots observed that during the afternoon, when the majority of the engagements took place, enemy tactics were characterized by an unusual number of nonfiring passes and feints.

Of 3510 vehicles sighted, 2096 were moving south.

## II. General Situation

### Truce Talks

According to US press sources, Communist negotiators have agreed to rear-area inspection by "neutral" observers. This offer is conditioned, however, by a Communist limitation that inspection should be allowed only at "designated places."

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OCT 2721  
4 December 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Ground activity was limited to small probes and patrol clashes. Four aircraft, believed to be MIG-15's, bombed and strafed UN positions on the western front.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, 1st Commonwealth Division troops repulsed a small probing attack. Four aircraft, believed to be MIG-15's, bombed and strafed two UN positions near the Imjin River ten miles southwest of Chorwon.

US IX Corps units repulsed several small probes.

In the US X Corps zone, US 7th Division units repulsed a company strength attack.

The ROK I Corps reported only patrol clashes.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 227. East and west coast offensive air operations resulted in the destruction of buildings, a factory, a gun position, a locomotive, 20 railroad cars, a supply dump, ten vehicles, and a motor boat. Blockade ships near Chongjin bombarded communications targets and damaged the police station at Pochondong. In the vicinity of Songjin and Tanchon surface vessels supported two commando raids. Gun positions were the principal target near Hungnam and at Wonsan.

Air

Land-based aircraft flew 986 effective sorties of which 636 were combat. Twelve of the 19 close support missions were in the ROK I Corps zone. Medium bomber sorties totalled 20; the principal targets were four marshalling yards. An estimated 118 enemy aircraft were observed or encountered, and four MIG-15's were damaged.

The Fifth Air Force reports that the Fourth Fighter Group sighted what appeared to be a flight of MIG's over Seoul at approximately 28,000 feet. Chase

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was given as far as Cho-do island, where the enemy formation outdistanced the pursuing Sabre jets. About two hours later a flight of three swept-wing jet aircraft, described as marked with a red star, dropped eight antipersonnel bombs and strafed artillery positions in the US I Corps zone. UN air force units are taking maximum precautionary measures, and the US Eighth Army has been alerted to expect repetitions and to remind subordinate units of the enemy's current capability to reach the battle line.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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OCI 2722  
5 December 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action on the UN front was still limited to scattered light patrol clashes and minor squad and platoon size probing attacks. A preliminary report indicates that a B-29 attacking Uiju airfield in northwest Korea was attacked by four enemy jet aircraft, probably MIG's, and damaged. The B-29 succeeded in returning to Kimpo airfield. An attempted enemy landing on Muda-ri Island, approximately 20 miles south of Haeju, was repulsed.

Army

Activity in all four UN corps zones was limited to clashes between patrols and enemy groups of which none were larger in size than a company; and to small probing attacks, of which five in squad strength were repulsed. There were scattered artillery duels also. Units of Task Force Paik, in South Korea on guerrilla-hunting missions, set up blocking positions. An undetermined number of enemy troops attempted a landing on Muda-ri Island about 20 miles south of Haeju; the attack was repulsed and enemy prisoners of war and equipment captured.

Navy

Task Force 77 replenished and there were no naval air operations in the east. Carrier aircraft based off the west coast flew 54 sorties against targets of opportunity in the Chinnampo area. Surface craft off both coasts successfully attacked communications targets.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 806 sorties including 511 combat. Nine medium bomber sorties were flown against targets including Uiju airfield and Hungnam. The B-29 making a night attack on Uiju airfield sustained heavy damage from four jet aircraft while caught in searchlight beams. Results of other missions were unreported.

MIG-15's observed or encountered totalled 136 during the period. In encounters between UN jet aircraft and the MIG's, claims were two MIG's damaged with no friendly losses.

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**II. General Situation**

**Truce Talks**

On Point 3 of the cease-fire agenda, a Nationalist Chinese news agency reports that the Communists have suggested an "international" body of observers from three to five neutral nations to supervise the armistice. These teams, however, under the Communist plan would have access only to "ports of entry."

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OCI 2723  
6 December 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action was limited to small enemy probing attacks and patrol clashes. ROK army efforts against guerrillas in the Chin Mountains in southwestern Korea were intensified.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, there was very little action. A 1st Commonwealth Division outpost was forced to withdraw.

A small piece of ground in the ROK 6th Division zone changed hands twice, with friendly forces in possession at the end of the period; only forces of less than company strength were involved. Other US IX Corps units reported only patrol clashes.

The ROK 7th Division of the US X Corps repulsed a company strength probe. Other corps units patrolled.

The recently formed Task Force Paik, composed of the ROK 8th and Capital Divisions, maintained and adjusted positions in the Chiri Mountain region, and intensified anti-guerrilla activities.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 226, including 16 in close support of the US 1st Marine Division. Task Force 77 planes, flying from off the east coast, destroyed various transportation facilities in offensive operations from the vicinity of Songjin to Wonsan. Surface vessels bombarded targets of strategic military value along both coasts.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 913 effective sorties including 541 combat. Close support missions totalled 50, with one-half in the US X Corps zone and the rest divided between the US I and IX Corps. Medium bombers flew 11 effective sorties against various targets, including the Songchon by-pass railroad bridge. Preliminary reports indicate that on 6 December (Korean time) F-86's engaged 100 MIG's in the Sinanju area with the resulting destruction of one MIG and the

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damaging of another. A total of 310 MIG's were observed or encountered on 5 December (Korean time), with the box score showing five MIG's destroyed and one damaged.

II. General Situation

Political

According to a 5 December Pusan broadcast, President Rhee has announced that elections to fill certain vacant National Assembly seats will be held late in January -- the guerrilla situation permitting. He added that elections for city, town, and country officials will be held in March.

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OCI 2724  
7 December 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Along the central front UN forward elements repulsed several small probing attacks. Elsewhere patrols made scattered contact with small enemy groups. ROK elements continued aggressive action against enemy guerrillas.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, ROK 1st Division units patrolled; 1st Commonwealth Division outposts received an attack from an undetermined number of enemy troops and withdrew; the US 3rd Division repulsed a squad strength probing attack and silenced additional enemy forces by artillery fire; and ROK 9th Division patrols forced withdrawal of an enemy platoon.

In the US IX Corps zone, ROK 2nd Division outpost elements received an attack from an enemy platoon and withdrew to the main line of resistance, where the engagement continued for two hours longer until the enemy withdrew. Other elements repulsed platoon and squad strength probing attacks. US 24th Division troops engaged enemy platoons and repulsed a squad strength probe.

Latest estimates of enemy ground strength by the Far East Command, based on cumulative evidence over a period of several weeks, are as follows:

Chinese Communist	579,000
North Korean	<u>226,000</u>
	805,000

Of these troops, 292,000 are estimated to be in the combat zone.

Owing to transmission difficulties, no further information is available on ground activity, and no information is available on naval or air activities.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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OCT 2725  
8 December 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

The enemy launched several minor probing attacks against forward UN positions in the west-central sector. Elsewhere action was limited to scattered patrol clashes.

Army

UN units in the US I Corps zone made minor patrol contacts. The enemy placed 127 rounds of artillery and mortar fire on 1st Commonwealth Division positions.

In the US IX Corps zone, US 25th, US 24th, ROK 2nd, and ROK 6th Division repulsed probing attacks of squad to platoon strength. The enemy placed 240 rounds of artillery and mortar fire on ROK 2nd Division positions, 400 rounds on US 24th Division, and 611 rounds on ROK 6th Division.

Scattered patrol clashes occurred in the US X Corps zone.

ROK I Corps units maintained positions and patrolled, engaging small enemy patrol groups.

Task Force Paik continued anti-guerrilla operations in the Chiri Mountain area.

Navy

UN Naval aircraft flew 246 sorties, attacking bridges, buildings, vehicles, and other targets.

Surface vessels continued to bombard bridges, railway and highway areas, gun emplacements, and other coastal targets.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 426 sorties, of which 15 were in close support of ground troops. Medium bombers flew 13 sorties, shoran bombing the Sinanju by-pass bridge, dropping leaflets over nine North Korean cities, and furnishing five close support missions.

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II. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio reports a recent renewal of strong opposition to the cease-fire in the ROK. This has been manifested by an Assembly resolution condemning any permanent partition of Korea, by additional official ROK press releases, and by mass meetings held in Pusan on 4 and 6 December.

The Embassy comments that the demonstrations, while ostensibly spontaneous, were probably officially inspired and seemed to be directed at non-Korean elements in Pusan.

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OCI 2726  
10 December 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces maintained positions as patrols engaged scattered platoon to company strength enemy groups. ROK elements continued aggressive action against guerrilla forces in the Chiri mountain area.

Army

US I Corps units dispatched patrols which observed and engaged small enemy groups.

In the US IX Corps zone patrols also engaged enemy groups of squad to platoon size. Mortar and artillery fire totalling 108 rounds fell in the US 24th Division sector.

Patrols engaged small enemy units in the US X Corps zone. Two small-scale probing attacks were repulsed by the US 1st Marine Division. A total of 439 rounds of mortar and artillery fire fell in the three division sectors of this corps.

In the ROK I Corps zone, the ROK 11th Division maintained positions and patrolled, with scattered enemy contacts.

Task Force Paik units continued to adjust their positions in the Chiri mountain area in guerrilla round-up operations.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 250 sorties. On both coasts air and surface craft successfully attacked communications targets. Two Skyraiders were lost.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 882 sorties including 530 combat. Thirteen medium bombers shoran-bombed marshallings yards with unreported results. No encounters with enemy fighters were reported.

II. General Situation

No significant reports were received during the past 48 hours. SF

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OCT 2727  
11 December 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces continued to maintain positions, and patrol engagements with the enemy were limited to scattered contacts with company and platoon strength groups. Aggressive action against enemy guerrillas in South Korea continued.

Army

Small probing attacks were repulsed in the US X and ROK I Corps zones. Elsewhere activity was limited to minor patrol contacts, as units consolidated their positions in the line.

The ROK 8th and Capital Divisions in Task Force Paik continued to move forward in their mopping up activities against the guerrillas in the Chiri Mountain region.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 243, including four in close support of the US 1st Marine Division. One tank, buildings, warehouses, one highway and five railway by-passes, two railroad cars, five locomotives, and two turntables were among the targets destroyed by aircraft in offensive operations. Surface vessels laid fire on strategic communications facilities and military targets.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 695 effective sorties of which 388 were combat. Only six close support missions were flown. Fifteen medium bomber sorties were flown; the targets included the Sinanju west railroad by-pass, which was shoran-bombed by seven aircraft from two separate bomber groups. In two encounters in the Sinanju area, 62 F-86 Sabre jets engaged approximately 115 MIG-15's. Two MIG's were probably destroyed and two damaged, while one F-86 was damaged.

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II. General Situation

Political

President Rhee's opposition in the National Assembly will probably propose an amendment to the ROK Constitution which would make the Cabinet responsible to the legislature, according to Ambassador Muccio. The timing of this proposed amendment may be intended to help defeat Rhee's recent amendments for a bicameral legislature and a popularly elected President and Vice President.

A public appeal to General Ridgway was released on 8 December by the ROK in the name of the Speaker of the National Assembly. The appeal, based on an Assembly resolution, calls attention to the "tragic sacrifice" of 867,000 people living within the area south of the 38th Parallel which the UN delegation proposes to turn over to the Communists. The appeal asks what provision can be made for the 150,000 Koreans inhabiting the buffer zone who have been ordered to evacuate, and the 600,000 people moved out of the eastern area north of the 38th Parallel. Relief supplies for only 160,000 of the latter group are provided.

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OCI 2728  
12 December 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy action was again characterized by small probes and scattered patrol contacts.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the ROK 9th Division reported a sharp patrol clash; in another engagement a UN outpost was forced back. US 24th Division and ROK 6th Division units of the US IX Corps repulsed small enemy probes. US X Corps units reported squad size probes which were repulsed. The ROK I Corps reported little action.

Navy

Figures for naval air sorties are incomplete, since no report from Task Force 77 was received. Surface vessels bombarded rail-highway areas, gun positions, buildings, and villages.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 973 effective sorties including 647 combat. Twenty-one of the 28 close support missions were flown in the US IX Corps zone. Medium bomber sorties totalled 14; among the targets bombed were the Maengjungdong and the Sinanju marshalling yards. In an air engagement, 36 F-86's encountered 24 MIG's out of a total of 65 observed; one MIG was probably destroyed and two damaged. One F-86 received minor damage.

II. General Situation

Truce Talks

According to the Peiping radio, the UN has again violated the neutral zone. An American aircraft allegedly dropped two bombs and strafed near Kaesong early on 11 December.

(This is the second such Communist claim in the past week).

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Propaganda

Radio Pyongyang on 8 December initiated a new propaganda theme, namely the "vicious scheme, unpardonable by heaven and man," forcibly to register the 600,000 Korean residents in Japan as ROK nationals and to deport certain elements to South Korea as cannon fodder. Korean sentiments towards Japan remain so violent and nationalistic that this new propaganda line will probably receive heavy emphasis for some time to come, particularly since it lends itself to associating the "Syngman Rhee traitors" and "American imperialists" with the "reactionary Japanese Yoshida government."

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13 December 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action on the western front was highlighted by an engagement between an enemy battalion and UN elements. Elsewhere scattered patrol contacts occurred and several small probing attacks were repulsed.

Army

Elements of the ROK 1st Division in the US I Corps zone engaged an estimated enemy battalion and then withdrew to the main line of resistance. The 1st Commonwealth Division received several small probing attacks and some elements withdrew. There was only minor activity in the US IX and X Corps zones, with small probes repulsed. No enemy activity was reported in the ROK I Corps zone.

Navy

UN naval aircraft on the east coast flew 252 sorties. Targets included two T-34 tanks which were possibly destroyed. Surface craft successfully bombarded coastal targets. West coast carriers replenished and no missions were flown.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 765 sorties including 465 combat. Fourteen medium bombers shoran-bombed several targets including Samdong-Ni and Sunchon marshalling yard.

In an encounter near Sinanju between 22 Sabres and 50 MIG-15's, four MIG's were destroyed, three probably destroyed, and one damaged; one Sabre was lost. Two LA-9 conventional fighters were also observed, but no contact was reported.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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OOL 2730  
14 December 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

UN forces maintained positions and patrols encountered scattered platoon to company strength enemy groups. ROK forces in the rear continued aggressive action against North Korean guerrillas. Elements of one UN division observed a Yak-9 aircraft flying in a northerly direction from behind UN positions.

Army

There was very little activity in the US I Corps zone, but elements of the US 3rd Division reported spotting a Yak-9 aircraft with a red star painted on its wing and fuselage flying from behind the division's main line of resistance in a northerly direction.

US IX and X and ROK I Corps units patrolled, engaging several small enemy groups and repulsing some squad size probing attacks in a generally quiet day.

The troops of Task Force Paik continued mopping up exercises against guerrillas in the Chiri Mountains. Radio Pusan reports that the ROK Minister of Defense announced on 14 December that "more than 3,000 Communist bandits" had been killed, wounded or captured since the intensive anti-guerrilla campaign started several weeks ago. ROK authorities reiterated that their army will continue the operations until all bandits have been cleared out of their hiding places in the mountains.

Enemy strength in Korea is estimated at 802,000 this week, a decrease of 3,000 from the previous week. Of this total of 802,000 (573,000 Chinese and 229,000 North Korean) 272,000 are in the combat zone and 492,000 in the rear areas, while the remaining 38,000 are North Korean trainees and guerrillas.

Navy

Naval aircraft flew 263 sorties. In the east, offensive operations were conducted in the vicinities of Chongjin, Hungnam, Wonsan, and Yangdok, and included cuts in 62 railroad tracks. Aircraft in the west attacked various targets from Hanchon to Haeju.

Surface vessels continued the bombardment of coastal targets along both coasts.

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Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 1009 sorties, including 645 combat. Armed reconnaissance and night intruder aircraft flew 512 missions, attacking numerous targets in various areas of North Korea. Medium bombers flew 12 sorties, bombing the Sunchon south by-pass railroad bridge, furnishing close support for ground troops, and dropping leaflets over eight North Korean cities.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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OCT 2731  
15 December 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Owing to technical and transmission difficulties, no information on the military situation in Korea is available.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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OCI 2732  
17 December 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action on the UN front was still limited to small scale probing attacks and scattered patrol clashes.

Army

There was no significant activity in any of the four corps zones; troops of all units patrolled with contacts ranging from one to eight in the various sectors. Several squad strength probing attacks were repulsed and one of platoon strength was thrown back by the ROK 11th Division in the ROK I Corps zone. The US 45th Infantry Division was assigned to the US Eighth Army upon arrival at Inchon. Two regiments of the US 1st Cavalry Division which had been attached to the US 3rd Division reverted to control of their parent unit and will depart soon for Hokkaido.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 29, all on the west coast, as Task Force 77 in the east was replenishing and conducted no air operations. Surface vessels in the east fired on various communications targets, while in the west they bombarded the mainland near Ung-do and Wolsa-ri, silenced a gun battery on Amgak, and bombarded enemy mortar positions at Ung-do a second time. One UN vessel received a hit above the water line.

Air

Land-based UN aircraft flew 941 effective sorties including 587 combat. Twelve effective missions were flown by medium bombers, which attacked the Sinanju east by-pass railroad bridge and strategic targets at Chinnampo and dropped leaflets over ten North Korean cities. There was no damage to either friendly or enemy aircraft in air operations for the day.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 48 hours.

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OCI 2733  
18 December 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action was again limited to minor probes and scattered patrol contacts.

Army

There was very little activity in all of the four corps zones as units engaged the enemy on patrol and repulsed squad and platoon strength probes. A total of 330 rounds of mortar and artillery fire fell in the US I Corps zone, 321 rounds in the US IX Corps zone, and 478 rounds in the 7th Division sector of the US X Corps zone. The US 2nd Division assumed responsibility for the sector previously held by the US 25th Division in the US IX Corps zone.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 144 and resulted in the destruction of buildings, bridges, warehouses, and gun positions. Surface vessels along the east coast fired on communications targets. In the west, enemy forces took the islands of Chongyangdo and Ungdo off the coast of North Korea about 20 miles southwest of Chinnampo, but UN vessels bombarded their positions on these islands and on the adjacent mainland.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 806 effective sorties including 471 combat. There were 16 close support missions in the US I and X Corps zones. Medium bombers flew 14 effective sorties; targets included a Sinanju railroad by-pass bridge and the Kyomipo steel mill. A total of 111 MIG-15's were either observed or encountered; of these, two were damaged.

## II. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio in Pusan reports that public demonstrations by South Koreans denouncing the cease-fire negotiations occur almost daily in Pusan or Seoul. The displays generally take the form of mass meetings or parades composed mainly of university students or youth corps members. The Ambassador states that the demonstrations, aimed at the Embassy and UN organizations, are probably government-organized, as they show little life or spontaneity.

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DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Enemy action flared up in the western sector where UN units repulsed a battalion size attack. Elsewhere, the enemy limited himself to minor probing attacks and scattered patrol clashes.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, the enemy launched an estimated battalion strength attack, preceded by 100 rounds of artillery fire, against elements of the ROK 9th Division. The attack was repulsed and the hostile forces withdrew.

In the other corps zones, UN units maintained positions and patrolled, repulsing small probes and engaging in scattered patrol clashes.

Navy

Naval air sorties totalled 166. Two antiaircraft positions, bridges, buildings, locomotives, railroad cars, and a gun position were destroyed. Communications facilities and installations again provided the principal targets for surface vessel bombardment.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 966 effective sorties of which 602 were combat. Twenty-two of the 26 close support missions were flown in the US X Corps zone. Medium bombers flew 12 effective sorties, including eight against the Sunchon south by-pass railroad bridge and one against the Hungnam chemical plant. The total number of MIG's observed or engaged totalled 208, but none was destroyed or damaged.

II. General Situation

Truce Talks

A Chinese Nationalist news agency reporting from Seoul stated that South Koreans held a mass meeting on 19 December protesting a cease-fire without national unity. In addition to displaying the usual anti-cease fire sentiment, the South Koreans said they were "shocked" by the news that only 7,000 of their missing personnel are now in Communist hands out of an estimated 80,000.

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20 December 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action along the front was limited to small enemy probing attacks and scattered patrol clashes.

Army

In the US I Corps zone, outpost elements of the ROK 9th Division repulsed two probing attacks by an enemy platoon and one by two squads.

In the US IX Corps zone, the US 2nd Division occupied positions along the former US 25th Division front and elements of the division dispersed an enemy squad in patrol action. Otherwise corps units maintained positions and patrolled with some contacts.

The US X and Rok I Corps troops patrolled and repulsed seven probing attacks by small enemy groups.

Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 59 sorties against various targets, while surface vessels continued to bombard coastal targets, concentrating principally on railroad bridges, tunnels, and trains along the east coast.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 535 sorties. Of the 13 medium bomber sorties, ten were shoran bombing missions against the Chongju marshalling yards, two were close support missions, and one was a leaflet drop mission over ten North Korean cities.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 24 hours.

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21 December 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

### I. Military Situation

#### Highlights

The relative quiet continued in all sectors.

#### Army

UN units in the four corps zones repulsed small enemy probing attacks and engaged enemy patrols in scattered minor clashes.

#### Navy

UN naval aircraft flew 219 sorties, attacking targets from Tanchon to Kowon in the east, and from Chinnampo southward along the west coast.

#### Air

Land based UN aircraft flew 614 sorties. Of the 360 combat missions, 232 were flown by armed reconnaissance aircraft and 60 by night intruders. Medium bombers, flying 13 sorties, attacked Sinanju airfield, provided close support for ground troops, and dropped leaflets over ten North Korean cities.

Of 2800 vehicles sighted, 1189 were moving south.

### II. General Situation

#### Truce Talks

Strongly questioning the Communist-released prisoner of war list, an official ROK spokesman on 19 December stated "we refuse to believe that the Communists hold only 7,000 Korean prisoners of war, since it is known that 88,000 of our troops are missing in action." The statement also criticized the omission of the names of the scores of thousands of ROK civilians "abducted" by the Communists.

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Economic

The ROK government is proposing to release the dollars obtained in return for won advances to the UN in order to import food grains immediately, according to Ambassador Muccio. The Embassy believes this step is a favorable sign of ROK willingness to start an import program which would have the effect of reducing won circulation and curtailing inflation.

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OCI 2737  
22 December 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action along the front was limited to small enemy probing attacks and scattered minor patrol clashes.

Army

UN units in all four corps zones maintained positions and patrolled. Enemy units were engaged in small probing attacks and in scattered patrol clashes.

Navy

Owing to weather conditions and replenishing operations, UN naval aircraft flew only 26 sorties. Surface vessels continued to bombard gun positions, railway lines and equipment, warehouses, and other targets.

Air

Of 771 sorties flown by land-based UN aircraft, 461 were combat missions. Medium bombers flew 13 sorties, attacking Namsi airfield and dropping leaflets over ten North Korean cities.

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OCT 2738  
26 December 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action flared up in the area north of the Hwachon Reservoir, where a UN unit repulsed an attack by an enemy battalion. Elsewhere activity was limited to scattered patrol clashes.

Army

Outpost elements of the ROK 1st Division and the Commonwealth 1st Division of the US I Corps dispersed enemy patrols. US IX Corps units also reported light patrol action. The ROK 7th Division of the US X Corps repulsed a battalion sized attack in the area 15 miles north of the Hwachon Reservoir. The US 7th Division reported several squad strength patrols, all of which were dispersed.

UN action against guerrillas in the Chiri Mountains continued.

State Department officials returning from southwestern Korea report that the anti-guerrilla campaign is continuing successfully, with both army-police cooperation and the treatment of civilians reported as having been good. The only possible basis of criticism for the army and police effort is the high ratio of guerrillas captured in comparison with military arms captured. This ratio is probably justified, since on previous occasions guerrilla groups have attacked the police with more personnel than arms, the unarmed men picking up the weapons of casualties.

The prisoners captured so far, according to Ambassador Muccio, include several "high-ranking Communist political leaders," some with international experience. All preliminary evidence indicates that the guerrilla movement in South Korea is a genuine Communist manifestation and not the action of criminally-motivated bandit elements.

Navy

UN carrier aircraft in the west flew 15 sorties against communications targets. Owing to the weather there were no naval air operations in the east. Surface craft off both coasts successfully attacked communications targets.

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Air

Poor weather limited air activity as UN land-based aircraft flew 263 sorties including 166 combat. Medium bombers flew 17 missions against various targets, including Hwangju airfield.

II. General Situation

No significant reports have been received during the past 72 hours.

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OCT 2739  
27 December 1951

DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN.

I. Military Situation

Highlights

The action north of the Hwachon Reservoir continued as outpost elements of the ROK 7th Division remained cut off. Elsewhere only patrol clashes and small probes were reported.

Army

The ROK 1st Division of the US I Corps reported repulsing a company sized probing attack. Other corps units patrolled.

US IX Corps units reported only patrol clashes. As a result of a company sized attack, outpost elements of the ROK 7th Division of the US X Corps remained cut off at the end of the period.

In the ROK I Corps zone, UN forces adjusted their positions without incident.

Successful anti-guerrilla action in the Chiri Mountains continued.

Navy

There were no east coast carrier air operations and only 23 sorties in the west. Surface craft on both coasts attacked communications targets.

Air

UN land-based aircraft flew 155 sorties, including 15 combat, as poor weather hampered operations. Medium bombers flying 15 sorties successfully attacked targets including Sinanju airfield.

II. General Situation

North Korean Military Morale

A delayed report of a US X Corps study on the reasons for North Korean Army desertions reveals that no single factor was a major cause. In addition to the

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long-standing vulnerabilities of insufficient food, heavy casualties, and poorly trained replacements, some prisoners indicated that the presence of a large number of ex-ROK troops in North Korean ranks created a feeling of distrust and a lessening of combat efficiency. The use of ex-ROK troops in front-line units has increased. Due, however, to the large number of desertions among them some units are reported to have sent their ex-ROK's to the rear areas for additional indoctrination. Another reason given for desertions was the failure of political officers' promises to materialize.

A majority of the prisoners covered by this early November study had been inducted between May and July 1951 and ranged from 16 to 34 years of age. Some replacements had arrived at forward units without uniforms and many without weapons.

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28 December 1951

## DAILY KOREAN BULLETIN

## I. Military Situation

Highlights

Action continued in the east-central sector where UN troops forced undetermined numbers of enemy forces to withdraw but later in the day received an attack by two enemy companies. Elsewhere light probes were repulsed and scattered groups were contacted by patrols.

Army

US I and IX Corps troops engaged several enemy groups while on patrolling missions. In the US X Corps zone outpost elements of the ROK 7th Division continued the previously reported action and forced the enemy to withdraw in the area south of Mulguji. Later, however, two enemy companies attacked in the same vicinity, forcing a slight ROK withdrawal. Elsewhere in this and the ROK I Corps zone, small probing attacks were repulsed.

Combined enemy ground strength in Korea decreased 15,000 this week to a new total of 773,000; casualties and a reassessment of strength caused the reduction. The Chinese number 551,000 of this total, and the North Koreans 222,000; 264,000 troops are in the combat zone.

Navy

Owing to bad weather, UN naval aircraft flew only 58 sorties. In the west numerous targets were destroyed or damaged in the vicinities of Amgak, Sariwon, and Haeju; no sorties were flown in the east.

Surface vessels off both coasts continued to bombard coastal targets, concentrating principally on communications facilities.

Air

Other UN aircraft flew 937 sorties, including 561 combat. A total of 335 armed reconnaissance planes attacked various targets. Medium bombers flew 15 sorties, attacking Sunohon railroad by-pass bridge, Namsi airfield, and other military targets, and dropping leaflets over eleven North Korean cities.

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II. General Situation

Political

Ambassador Muccio reports that President Rhee's political support appears definitely split into two groups. Pro-Rhee associations outside the National Assembly and the RPPA Assemblymen, considered as favoring Rhee, have refused to merge because of several points of contention. Each unit proceeded independently in late December to form a new political party, each using the name "Liberal Party." The Liberal Party outside the Assembly elected Lee Bum-suk, former Prime Minister and Ambassador to Nationalist China, as party vice-chairman. Rhee as party chairman sent a congratulatory message to the group outside the legislature but not to the new party in the Assembly. The latter, although considered the pro-Rhee group in the Assembly, can be expected to line up with the opposition against Rhee on questions involving conflict between the legislative and executive branches of the government.

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